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VOL. XI.

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THE NATIONAL R

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1857.

NO. 534.

and her long, fine hair, of that neutral brown so grateful to the eye of an artist, was carelessly folded round such a head and brow as makes

"The old Greek marble with the goddess glow!" nothing there of the small, regular, delicately falsely condemned, by pressing the dagger into her own heart, as she said, with a smile,

"It does not hurt, my Pætus!"

Corsair, with such beautiful eyes."
"Did you ever see the lady?" No, that quotation is at fault; there was term, and he keeps her quite shut up, they say, curved Greek outlines; it was Roman, rather—broad, high, and moderately full—such a head though sometimes they walk in the woods when no one is about, and sometimes she goes off for weeks, and I guess the old gentleman don't like it much, for he is then queerer than ever, and sometimes forgets to scold." as that noble Roman wife might have had, who taught her husband how to die, when

our own Saxon mothers-Elizabeth of Thuringia, Gertrude Vanderwort, and the Lady Russell, the Rachel of the new dispensation of fortitude sustained her martyr husband through

claim, as they parted for the last time on earth, Now is the bitterness of death passed!" Her cheeks were pale and sunken, but her ye was clear as light. She looked at me steadily a few seconds, and I neither turned away nor looked down abashed, for I felt that her look did me good. She smiled, and, sad and lonely as I had been a moment before, I could "I shall not, for I am to recite to Miss Michal" lonely as I had been a moment before, I could not help returning it, as she said— "I think we shall be good friends. I sup-

pression, for the face was very fair, clear almost to transparency, toned down by eyes of deep, clear gray, that in the dim dawnlight looked black. She had cast aside her cap, poles, ready to be ignited at the instant of its "Oh, no: I am only here since last spring

approach. "Goes off! I thought you said he kept her "Well, so he does—but she manages to get away, I suppose. I wonder she don't stay away; I'm sure I would."
"Is he a good teacher?"

"Yes; good teacher?"

"Yes; good enough, I suppose—that is, he knows enough; but he is so crotchety, one never knows when he is pleased. He's as full of points as one of his chesnut burrs. We think he breakfasts on them occasionally. But there is Miss Thatcher—I must hurry—I can tell you, you won't like her—she's a dragreeable officer have a finding fault and soull be in the state of the stat fidget, always finding fault, and you'll be in her

that night, with torch-light procession through our narrow street. So, young men and children, old men and maidens, were on the alert, with bunches of split pine sticks elevated upon long

"Lamps and oil" seem to have gone out of vogue since the days of the "wise and foolish virgins." Before we had stationed ourselves to watch the scene, the flashing of torches, the clangor of instruments, and the cry of many voices, "The bridegroom comes!" rent the air, and as suddenly subsided into darkness and silence. Supposing that the display was over, we were about to withdraw, when we were told that this had been only a prelude to the grand

procession of the bride, who was now to be escorted from her father's house to her new "She will be here in fifteen minutes," said

brous toilet, or some equally excellent reason,

lonely as I had been a moment before, I could not help returning it, as she said—

"I think we shall be good friends. I suppose you know that you are to be under my care, in part."

"No, ma'am. But I shall be glad to."

"Well, y?" she asked, still smiling.

"Because—because—I don't know exactly why?"—I said, coloring and stammering, "but I feet that I shall."

"As much as the wisest of us can say. What is your name? I have forgotten, if my mother mentioned it."

"Well yen are to be hands and feet to me, while I am to help you with my head, and heart, too, I hope."

"May I begin now? Shall I help you dress?"
I asked. A rather sad smile passed over her laked. A rather sad smile passed over her l

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The description of the loss of the season of the seas

of creation; while another thoughtfully re-marked, "It may do for your Frank women, but it would be the spoiling of ours!" Some Turkish women of a mountain village. seeing the respect paid by a travelling missionary to his wife, exclaimed, "Why! your chelibit treats you as though you had a soul!" Well,

they are beginning to learn that they have souls,

ment through all our hearts, still firmly bound to America. But "sober second thought" gave much relief. It brought to our minds the progress that the past four years have seen; the the issue now acknowledged; the enthusiasm aroused. Will the shadow go back on the dial of Freedom? No, please God! It is hard to wait, at best; but one who has waited calmly while darkness rested on the land around, as you have done knows how to wait while the audience with the well-known national air, the force of the solution of the soluti you have done, knows how to wait while the light is slowly, surely, breaking above. The hour will yet strike. Yours, faithfully, though afar,

MARY IRVING.

The admended with the weithown hadden and the weithown hadden afar, and the weithown hadden afar and the weithout hadden

A "YABN" ABOUT GUANO .- Although some amount of vouchers. An old salt of our acquaintance says, that when he was in the guano trade, he sailed in a brig which might have been a tender to Noah's ark. On a return trip with a load of guano, the hatches were left open one night, and a tremendous shower wet the guano in the hold, and produced the most surprising effects. The timbers of the vessel grew and sprouted in all directions. Between the decks was a complete bower. The forecastle became an almost impenetrable thicket, and the cabin a beautiful arbor. The rudder post, being made of white oak, grew up into a "live oak" tree, which afforded a grateful shade to the man at the helm, though he was sometimes annoyed by the acorns rattling upon his tar-The state of the control of an all particles are not to the place of the control of the control

our astonishment, already crowded.

The brilliant uniforms of the courtiers and gentlemen generally, intermixed with the gay and beautiful dresses of the ladies, many of whom were literally covered with diamonds and rich jewels, gave the whole the appearance of a hed of flowers agitated by a gentle morning Well, breeze, reflecting the first rays of the sun in the refreshing dew.

poor creatures!

The angel of sickness has been busy in our midst this past season. Four rainless months fostered miasma and fever; and we, who escaped their attacks, had to combine the cares and duties of nurse, doctor, and watcher, as few in a civilized land can ever be called to do. One precious little lamb was taken to the Good Shepherd's safe fold; and others recovered, only after weeks and months of illness. This part of the country, however, is not in ordinary seasons considered unhealthy.

I cannot close without adding my note of condolence, (should I say, rather of congratulation?) to the honorable minority of my countrymen. The first tidings of the failure of Freedom's candidate sent a thrill of disappointment through all our hearts, still firmly bound to America. But "sober second thought" gave much relief. It brought to our minds the progress that the next four revers hour each the dead of the Salle du Trône, where the next four revers hour capea. With some effort, we procured seats; and

open the ball.
When the dancing commenced, we left ou people may be inclined to doubt the truth of the following yarn, we can bring forward any amount of vouchers. An old salt of our acquaintance says, that when he was in the guano trade, he sailed in a brig which might have been a tender to Noah's ark. On a return triple the furniture is gilt, covered with trade, he sailed in a brig which might have been a tender to Noah's ark. On a return triple trade of the Sallow Blanc, between the Salle dw Trône and the Salle des Maréchaux, the tapestry of which is, as usual, gold and white; the furniture is gilt, covered with trade, he sailed in a brig which might have been a tender to Noah's ark. On a return trip green silk damask and gold. Card tables were strewn all over it, occupied by the older members of the assembly. Next came the Salon de Appollon, and then the Salle du Trône, hung with dark red velvet. The throne is surmounted by a canopy of the same material, the hangings studded with gold bees. The chairs stand on a semi-circular low platform, behind which is to be seen the Imperial coat of arms.

This new throne painfully recalled to mind those that before adorned this room, torn from their places, and burnt in front of the Palace. How long will it be before this emblem of sovereignty will share the same fate? No doubt, the very spot I stood upon had more than once been gored with human blood, and much more may yet flow before the French are

irely by strangers and the haute volcé. It is mable resort, and the toilettes are more

Tashonable resort, and the tollettes are more orilliant than at the French opera houses.

The present troupe is composed of failing roices, except that of Alboni, and the repertoire s small. The Opera Comique is unique. composed almost entirely of pupils of the Conservatoire de Musique, with well-trained voices of a light

is fortunate enough to have produced them.

Fine voices are rare, and at this time there is not a tenor of the highest order to be found.

I might almost venture to say the same of soprano voices of great extent; and were it not for the excellent orchestra, the magnificent roughly and the province of the commander in Chief, escorted by the notogram of the province of a department.

The province of the first produced the forth of the commander in Chief, escorted by the notogram of the province of the commander in Chief, escorted by the notogram of the province of the commander in Chief, escorted by the notogram of the province of the commander in Chief, escorted by the notogram of the province of the commander in the province of the commander in the province of the commander in for the excellent orchestra, the magnificent house, the unrivalled scenic department, and the irreproachable ballet, the Grand Opera would have but small audiences.

The Italian Opera is supported almost enpanions single-handed, in order to save the lives Nopaluca, he was forced to combat his com-panions single-handed, in order to save the lives

panions single-nanded, in order to save the lives of his prisoners, General Torrajon, General Gaona, and others, from their fury. On the return of peace, he was ordered upon the Coast Survey under Professor Bache, and was thus employed in the Gulf of Mexico, when was thus employed in the Gulf of Mexico, when he volunteered his services to the first Grinnell Expedition, in 1850. He was accepted as senior surgeon and naturalist of the squadron, and en-tered upon his duties with an enthusiasm, saga-

well-trans.

Je character.

Ach voices, and the vocalise,
ch vices, the sample the passes the charm
of the present prior that the composition of the Circuit ton.
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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

**Secretary of the secretary of the secr

sufficient plea; that it shows, on inspection of its allegations confessed by the demurrer, that the plaintiff was not a citizen of the State o Missouri; that, upon this record, it must ap pear to this court that the case was not with the judicial power of the United States, as defined and granted by the Constitution, because it was not a suit by a citizen of one State against a citizen of another State. To this it is answered, first, that the defend ant by pleading over, after the plea to the juris

diction was adjudged insufficient, finally waived all benefit of that plea. all benefit of that plea.

When that plea was adjudged insufficient, the defendant was obliged to answer over. He had no alternative. He could not stop the further progress of the case in the Circuit Court by a writ of error, on which the sufficiency of his plea to the jurisdiction could be tried

The undersigned will receive subscriptions and adve ents for this paper, and engage to deliver it punct ally. Friends of the Era, please call.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1857.

The office of the National Era is r moved to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second

GOVERNOR GEARY'S SIX MONTHS IN

It is the fate of Kansas Governors ultimately to do the very thing they were appointed not to do, and in their official death, if not in their lives, to vindicate the justice of the complain and the wisdom of the policy of the Free State men and their Republican supporters.

The third of the memorable trios who r ceived their office from the late Administration has resigned; and his statement of reasons for that act, which appears in our columns, will furnish, we venture to predict, to the friends of Freedom in the Territories, as valuable s campaign document as could be wrung from an unwilling witness and a political opponent According to his own account, Governor

Geary went to Kansas with a view of maintain ing order in the Territory, and of securing t every inhabitant, whether Anti-Slavery or Prc-Slavery, his just rights as a citizen of the United States. He went there as a friend and eu logist of the Administration which had procured the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. and with the promise from that Administration of its hearty and entire support in his efforts to maintain order, and to do impartial justice to all the people of the Territory. That this promise has not been fulfilled, is the reason given by him for his resignation.

Governor Geary entered upon the duties of his office on the 11th of November, 1856; and six months have bardly elapsed, before he throws up his commission. Prior to his last appointment, he had served as an officer in the Mexican war; and, as a judge of the First Instance in the then infant settlement of California, he had acquired some notion of the difficulties of exercising authority in localities not im mediately under the control of the Federal Government. But this useful kind of knowledge must have been considerably augmented by his brief experience in Kansas.

Lured by the plausible assurances of Presi dent Pierce, he sallied forth, full of the ambitio of composing the internecine strifes of the Territory, but, immediately on his arrival at the scene of action, found the sustaining hand of the Federal Government withdrawn. Whatever he did to carry out the purpose for which he went, it appears, had to be done at his own expense, and on his own responsibility. The Administration refused even to pay the bills of the soldiery needed for the protection of the Ter ritory, and in every possible way, short of open hostility, thwarted and embarrassed his official action. For want of efficient support from the Federal Government, whatever he has accomplished for the preservation of order and of the rights and liberties of the people, he has felt compelled to accomplish under the mask of friend ship to Pro Slavery Border Ruffianism. Instead of suppressing by the strong arm the piratical hordes who were laying waste the Territory, and murdering its peaceable inhabitants, he was obliged to conciliate them, and to exhibit an aspect of truculence to the only men on whose co-operation he could on all occasions rely.

He enlisted, for example, in the United States militia service, four companies of unhung Border Ruffans, under Titus, in order apparently to find a pretext for enrolling a company of the Lawrence people. In like manner he was compelled to wink at, or at least not to resist, the bogus election of delegate by non-residents, the breaking up of Free State emigrant trains, the arrest and illegal imprisonment of Free State men, and sundry other iniquities against the people of the Territory. Why was this? Did the really law abiding Free State settlers in Kansas refuse to sustain him? Or were the Border Roffians so numerous and so strong there that he had to submit? Not at all, is Geary's re. ply, not at all; the Border Ruffians with whom I was unable to contend were not in Kansas, but in Washington. They had control of the Federal Executive, and, in obedience to their orders, the Federal Executive have frustrated all my efforts to suppress outrage, have withheld supplies, and have refused to punish the plunderers, not only of private property, but of the Government mails. Such is the instructive conclusion of Gov. Geary's " Six Months in Kansas." Having no power except to aid the lawless establishment of Slavery, he indignantly throws up his com-

The principal specification said to be made by Gov. Geary, as a pretext for his resignation, is the failure of the late Administration to reamong the outrages committed last September by the Border Ruffi an army, on their retirement from Lawrence before Geary's dragoons, was had remonstrated against the stealing of his of indefinite continuance, if we wait until Pres the dying man's affidavit, procured the arrest and indictment of the murderer, Hayes, but tirely satisfactory to the "United Democracy." murderer was again arrested by Geary's order, but again discharged by Lecompte on a writ of habeas corpus. Geary then demanded Lecompte's removal, which request was acknowledged in President Pierce's characteristic style, i. e., a successor was appointed, but the incumbent was not removed.

While, therefore, the Senate was engaged in indefinitely protracting the discussion of a new appointment, there can be little doubt that that distinguished judicial functionary will continue to expound and illustrate the Border Ruffian jurisprudence of Kansas. Governor Geary, however, has taken the position, either that Lecompte or himself must retire, and seeing nething to hope, we suppose, from the present Administration, has tendered his peremptory resignation. He is right. Lecompte will not be removed, except by death, or perhaps by promotion to the Supreme Court of the United States, in whose present opinions and mode of adjudicating great political questions he will doubtless find much in which he can cordially agree.

It is not probable that Governor Geary wil receive any support from the present Adminis tration, or that, embarrassed as they are by his resignation, they will insist on its withdrawal The Propagandists of Slavery want a new man in his place-a man who will be thoroughly proof against that insidious theory of Squatter Sovereignty, which in Kansas, when fairly tried, works so much against them. The South ern Administration press are already declaring hostility to the late Governor: and in one the Administration organs of this city, the Evening Star of the 19 h, we find the key-note of future attacks on him, given in the subjoined communication, which is introduced with the threatening editorial remark, that

"If Governor Geary has, as is alleged, followed the example of his predecessor, Reeder, he can expect as little favor here as he would receive were he thus to become a partisan on the other side. What the Territory needs is a Governor with sufficient nerve to keep from identifying himself with their squabbles, and there is no earthly reason for imagining that any other will be sent to Kansas under the ad-ministration of James Buchanan."

So long as the right of the contest in Kansas s all on one side, we imagine it will be difficult to obtain a respectable Governor who will not dentify himself in these "squabbles" here nentioned, as decidedly at least as Gov. Geary is charged with doing. But here is the Star's dministration indictment:

"GOV. GEARY'S RESIGNATION-From several articles which have appeared in the city papers, this resignation seems to be regarded as a misfortune for the Territory of Kansas as well as the country at large. The writer of this has as the country at large. The writer of this has conversed freely with many of the most reliable citizens of that Territory, who assure him that Gov. Geary has changed entirely his original position, and from some secret cause has become the partisan in the difficulties which have occurred. He has no doubt been appealed to by the Free State men, and has given his name and influence to further objects solely for their benefit. He heads several petitions to Congress with his own name, and in one which appeared about a month since, we see the name of Gov. Geary, followed by the name of that treasonable leader 'Governor' Robinson and his clan,

able leader 'Governor' Robinson and his clan, who have caused all the difficulties in the Territory, asking Congress for a grant of 250,000 acres of land to establish a literary instituacres or land to establish a literary institu-tion at Lawrence, the headquarters of Aboli-tionism. For thus lending his name and in-fluence to one party, and that, too, the disor-ganizers of the Territory, the Southern citizens have complained loudly, as they had a right to do, as they thought he should occupy neutral ground in matters of that kind." nd in matters of that kind."

ground in matters of that kind."

"These gentlemen, with whom the writer has conversed, stare that they have many reasons for believing, if the evidence be not positive, that he has been engaged in the trade of those Indian lands which caused the difficulties with Certain it is that some secret influ ence has induced him to change his original position, and act the partisan of the Free Staters. According to his own evidence, after professing to sum up the outrages of the Pro-Slavery citizens, he only refers to the murder of Buffum by Hayes, without referring to the planned massacre of young Sherrard at Le-compton. The truth is, Gov. G. has conceived nimself to be some Ajax Telamon, and after receiving too much praise for his intellect, imagined that the whole country would be obse ious at his call; and because Judge Leompte was not immediately displaced, con-eived a hatred for the whole South, and hence his partisan feelings in the matter afterwards. The Southern citizens in Kansas think they They want Geary no longer, and it is to be hoped, sir, that no step will be taken to renew his relation since his resignation.'

PRO-SLAVERY DESIGNS ON KANSAS.

One of our vigilant correspondents expresse apprehension that, as a last resort, the Provery party may insist on the division of Kanas into two States, with the proviso that one ould be free and the other a slave State. This by no means an unreasonable apprehension. Another danger, more immediately in pros pect, is indicated in the following extract from an account, in the New York Evening Post, of a recent interview with the late Governor o Kansas:

"Gov. Geary appears to think that a Consti-tution establishing Slavery will be adopted by the Convention, which, in accordance with the summons of the late Kansas 'Legislature,' will elected on the third Monday in June next. The act authorizing the census and the election of Delegates for this Constitutional Convention
was vetoed by him, on the ground that it contained no provision for submitting the Constitution which may there be made to the decision tion which may there be made to the decision of a vote by the people, but subsequently the act was passed over his veto. This Constitution, hus unratified by the people of Kansas, will be submitted to the next Congress, and it will be interesting to observe how many of the opponents of the Topeka Free State Constitution will impose on the settlers of Kansas a Con which they have not sanctioned.

"Governor Geary adheres to the f Kansas, which, as he thinks, does not reach 30,000 is too small to and that its best interest demands that it sho ontinue in a Territorial condition until it shall have the ratio necessary to elect a Representa

AN OFFICIAL REPLY.

Who will get the appointment? Newspaper orrespondents are speculating on the subject of Governor Geary's successor. By some, Mr. McMullin, of Virginia, is indicated as the man; by others, Col. Sam Black, the Pennsylvania elegate, who, at the Cincinnati Convention oledged the Keystone State to the slaveholding ssionists, in the significant variation o cripture, "Whither thou goest, we will go!"

It is assumed on all hands that the office of overnor of Kansas must be given to the South. In that case, either of the above-named candi dates will do, though Col. Black has some advantages over his competitor. Mr. McMallin, t is true, is a Southern man, but has given evdence of no imposing administrative ability : while Col. Black, the Northerner, is considered superior in capacity, and, if we may derive any inference from the speech by which his name has come into notice, is even more strongly move Lecompte. It will be remembered that committed to what are called Southern principles. In the event, then, of either appointmen

the South will triumph. Meanwhile, Secretary Woodson discharges the shooting of a cripple named Buffum, who the functions of Governor, and, with a prospect horse. Gov. Geary, who was present and took | ident Buchanan arrives at a solution of this question of successorship which shall be en-Judge Lecompte nevertheless dismissed him, In this case, again, the South gets the office. on the bail bond of Marshal Donaldson. The This is the only fact which can be obtained from the mass of rumors which are now current. No candidate can receive the appointment of Governor of Kansas from the Federa Executive, and be confirmed by the Senate who is not known to be true to the Oligarchy Without, therefore, claiming any intimate knowledge of state secrets, the Era challenges

contradiction of its answer to the great ques tion, Who will get the appointment? That an-

swer is, "The South will get it." THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The New Hampshire papers give the complete results of the late election in that State, as compared with the election of last year. The re alt tells most creditably for the stability and fidelity of the Republican party in the Granite State. With the stimulus of a recent Presidential victory, the party of the Administratio were sanguine of success; but the friends of Freedom have carried everything before them, ecting their candidate for Governor, securing large majority in both Houses of the State Legislature, and returning their present able nd faithful Representatives - Messrs. Pike, lappan, and Cragin-to the next Congress, with the endorsement of an increased popu ar vote; while the net loss of the so-cal Democrats," since last year, is little short of one thousand votes.

All hail, New Hampshire! Where is the 0,000 majority with which she ratified the ection of President Pierce?

We give below the aggregate returns of the ast two State elections: 1857-Haile, 34,478; Wells, 31,139; Haddock, 209. 1856 - Meter 32,060; Goodwin, 2,576. 1856 - Metcalf, 32,094; Whole vote, 65,826. Haile's majority over Wells, 3,339; over Wells and Haddock, 3,130;

Wells's loss since last year, 921. Haile's gain over Metcalf, 2,384. Net Republican gain, 3,305. The next State Council will consist of one

The next State Council will consist of one Democrat and four Republicans; the State Senate, of four Democrats and eight Republicans; and the House of Representatives, 125 Democrats and 190 Republicans.

The delegation in the late Congress have all been re-elected. In the first district, James Pike's majority over G. W. Kittridge is about 1,300; in the second district, Mason W. Tappan's majority over G. W. Morrison is over 1,400; in the third district, Cragir's majority over W. P. Wheeler is about 1,600; making over W. P. Wheeler is about 1,600; making over W. P. Wheeler is about 1,600; making the aggregate Republican Congressional ma-jority in the whole State 4,300!

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY_THE SLAVEHOLDERS' AMENDMENT

A draft of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, as it assed the Senate, has been published. The mendments which were adopted by that body are o material character, and seem to have been suge sted either by a jealousy of British influence, or by a desire to defeat the success of the measure.

One of the principal provisions of the Treaty embraces a reduction of the boundaries of the Mosquito territory, the Indian inhabitants of which are placed under the protection of Nica ragua, in a relation similar to that existing be tween the United States and the tribes within its limits. This is a concession on the part of the British Government, which has always up held the sovereignty of the Mosquito Indians, as a nation independent of Nicaragua, and is a complete abandonment of her long-established rotectorate. All that portion-and by far the larger portion-of the territory not reserved for the Indians, is declared to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of Nicaragua.

Greytown, or San Juan-memorable for the reat naval exploit of the Pierce Administraon-at the mouth of the San Juan, the only Atlantic commercial port of Nicaragua, is by the Treaty constituted a free port; and the rights independent municipal government, trial by jury, freedom of religion, and exemption from exation and military service, except such as may be imposed by their own municipal govrnment, are guarantied to the citizens. It is rovided, however, that the people of Greytown hall levy a duty on imports, for the purpose of aising "a reasonable annuity" to the Mosquito Indians, by way of compensating Nicaraua for the surrender of her special sovereignover the port.

Two Commissioners, one to be appointed by Freat Britain and one by Nicaragua, are contituted to decide the question of boundary; and two more, similarly appointed, to settle the amount, period of duration, time, place, and node of payment, of the proposed annuity.

Subjoined to the main body of the Treaty, re three separate articles, the second of which provides for the neutrality of all future or presnt inter-oceanic communication by canal o railway across the Isthmus. Under this, is noluded a restriction of the British pretensions in Honduras, to the limits existing at the time of the ratification of the Clayton-Bul wer Treaty, in 1850, which limits are left to he determined between Great Britain and Guatemala, within one year after the ratificaion of the present Treaty.

Another provision in the second of the "sen arate articles" annihilates all British claims to sovereignty in the Bay Islands-the most important concession, without doubt, made in the Freaty by Great Britain-Ruatan, the largest and most fertile of these islands, being the key of the fine bay of Honduras, and a very eligible point for fortification. It was this provision, possibly the most de

sirable of all to our Government, that came near insuring the defeat of the Treaty in the Senate. Not that any patriot objected to dislodging England from her assumed possesns-not at all. Unfortunately, however njoined with this agreeable proviso, was a npalatable recognition of a Convention mad etween Honduras and Great Britain, guaran tying an exemption from Slavery to the per Of course, the Senate, not being a party o, had no power to abrogate that instrume but the Slaveholders could not bear even the acknowledgment of its existence, and the Dal las Clarendon Treaty was amended accordingly.

The following is the section referred to, which ountered so much opposition from Souther enators as to endanger the success of the whole Treaty:

"That the islands, and their inhabitants, Rustan, Bonacca, Utila, Barbaretta, Helina, and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras, and own as the Bay Islands, having been, by a onvention, bearing date the — day of ——, 856, between her Britannic Majesty and the tepublic of Honduras, constituted and declared a Free Territory, under the sovereignty of the said Republic of Honduras: the two contract ing parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect in all future time the inde pendence and rights of the said Free Territory, as a part of the Republic of Honduras."

As may be imagined, there was nothing very usical to the Slavery extensionist Senators the repetition of the words " Free Territory. t was the music of that odious Wilmot Provise and they did not like to recognise even in for eign parts the vitality of a thing which had worked to them so much mischief at home Therefore," says the reporter, to whom the Trioune is indebted for its account of the Senate's secret proceedings, "the phraseology of this article was modified so that the two Governments may recognise the sovereignty of the Bay slands in Hondaras, without being bound by the express conditions of the treaty between

Freat Britain and Honduras." Of course, this is a mere question of taste, i which Great Britain will not hesitate to yield. out it furnishes a significant illustration of the eculiar sensitiveness of the slaveholding in erest, that the insertion of an immmaterial, and we might say, an almost casual allusion to Free Territory," came near defeating a treaty on the ratification of which, it was asserted

epended the peace of two great nations! Whether Great Britain will assent to all th nendments of the Senate, is not probable The one to which she will make the strong est objection is the omission by the Senate of the provision confirming all bona fide grants of erritory previously made by the Mosquito King r his agent, the British Consul General. Ou rnment, in its aversion to the preten ions of Indian sovereignty, refuses to recognisthe validity of these grants, but it should be reembered that the titles of most of the Britis subjects in the Mosquito territory rest upon no etter foundation, and that the settlement heir titles is the only substantial advantage

which England could hope to gain by the Treaty. As a whole, the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty is in improvement upon the blundering Conven tion of 1850, clearing up, as it does, several points which were liable to a double construcion, and which have proved the abundant ource of international dispute. But, in our pinion, both of them rest on an unsound asumption. The questions of the boundaries etween Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as well as others involved in these treaties, belong exclu sively to the Governments of Central America and the attempt of two neutral sovereigntie rithout solicitation on the part of the parties ncerned, to decide them, is a reprehensible riolation of the rights of nations and a transression on the part of the United States of the safe policy laid down by Washington, of non-interference in the affairs of foreign Powers ace in the affairs of foreign Powers,

not been allowed them to procure the testimony For the National Era. of several other physicians who have attended cases in the hotel, and likewise to have consult-THE FIRST FLOWERS.

For ages on our river borders, These tassels in their tawny bloom, And willowy studs of downy silver, For ages have the unbound waters Smiled on them from their pebbly hem, And the clear carol of the robin And song of blue-bird welcomed them.

But never yet from smiling river,

Or song of early bird, have they Been greeted with a gladder weld Than whispers from my heart to-day They break the spell of cold and darkness, The weary watch of sleepless pain;

And from my heart, as from the river, The ice of winter melts again. Thanks, Mary! for this wild-wood token Of Freya's footsteps drawing near; Almost, as in the rune of Asgard,

The growing of the grass I hear It is as if the pine-trees called me To see the dance of woodland shadow And hear the song of April brooks

As, in the old Teuronic ballad Of Odenwa'd, live bird and troe, orever live in song and heauty, So link my thought these flowers and the

The small bird's track, the tiny rain-drop, Forever mark the primal rock: Who knows but that these idle verses May leave some trace by Articheke

And maidens in the far-off twilights

Were real, or the singer's dream Amesbury, 1st of 3d mo., 1857.

THE SICKNESS AT THE WATIOWAL.

Repeat my words to breeze and stream, And wonder if the old-time Mary

On monday evening, the report prepared b be committee of the Board of Health of Wish ngton City, on the subject of the recent endeni order which has prevailed at the "National," was communicated by Mayor Magruder to th Board of Aldermen.

The members composing the committee in W. P. Johnson, M. D., C. L. Coltman, ap Charles F. Force, M. D. We give below h material portion of their report.

"From the testimony of Drs. J. C. Hall and Cornelius Boyle, we learn that the disease made its appearance about the latter part of the month of January, and continued during the severe weather; that it ceased for about two weeks during the mild weather in February, owing, as they suppose, to the house being the better ventilated; and that it increased again and became very rife during the cold weather that returned on or about the first of March. "This disease, according to Dr. Boyle, was ifferent from any usual form of diarrhose Both of these physicians assure us that the at tack came on suddenly, generally early in the morning; that the operations were frequent and thin, light colored, and frothy, or yeary According to Dr. Hall, vomiting occurred wher diarrhoes was checked, and vice versa. The thirst was usually great, and the patients often desired acid drinks. Both of these physicians urther testify that the disease was never cur at once, but continued to return at short in tervals for a considerable length of time. emoval from the hotel did not seem to co ribute to the recovery of the patients, as the isease with the latter continued as violent a for as long a time as among those who continu ed in the building. There was no evidence, in the opinion of these gentlemen, of anything like mineral poison having been taken into stomach; there was no evidence of inflamms tion of the intestines. Both concur in regard ing the disease as one of "blood poison," pro uced by the inhalation of a poisonous missi enerated by animal and vegetable decomposion, which entered the hotel through the sewe omposi connecting with the Sixth street sewer. As a ared that a peculiar and offensive odor pe vaded the premises, and which was more to cided in the halls than in the water-closes This odor caused one of the physicians to come nauseated.

ruction of the stench-trap at the Or. Hall, aided in distributing the fœtid gas hrough the building. In room (second story) No. 29, in which the committee examined the ng the room. Two of your committee hav requently recognised the offensive odor spoken f by Drs. Hall and Boyle in different parts of the building. The same fact is certified to by Mr. J. D. Fairbanks, Thomas McDowell, Alfred

Goss, Charles Watson, &c.
"Mr. J. T. Ferry, sewer builder, testifie hat 'he examined the cellar of the hotel, and ound an opening in the southwest corner, con necting with the sewer leading into the street through which there was continually passing a current of fœtid gas, which nearly extinguishes candle held over the opening.' Previous t a candle held over the opening. Previous to the trap being placed at the corner of the street the current of air, he states, passed from the cellar into the sewer. These cellars are very damp, (see A. F. Goss's testimony.) Charles Watson, who is engaged in the barber's shop, testifies that there is a door opening into the hotel from the shop, which is frequently open; that he has noticed a disagreeable odor in the shop, (similar to that which arises from the ewer at the corner of Sixth and C streets.

specially in the morning.

"The committee sought in vain for evidence of the water or food having been poisoned by arsenic or any other mineral substance. Drs. Hall and Boyle both state that they drank the water—Dr. Hall says 'freely, without being affected by it.' Capt. A. R. Potts states that he has taken his meals at the hotel regularly during the whole winter and drank freely of the water, and, although his stomach is easily deranged by improper diet, he has had no symp-toms of diarrhea. Mr. Potts had a room and eeps out of the building. Mr. Thomas Mo lowell states that he ate and drank at th bowell states tout he are and utana as the hotel without being made sick; he occupied a room in the house, but slept with a window open. Jos. Gautier, chief cook, and Alfred F Goss, steward, both testify that the water used when the disease appeared for the second time was not the same as that used when the disease was prevalent in January and early in Februa ry. The latter assures us that the water tank is built of brick, and lined with slate, complete ly closed, so that a rat could not possibly have entered the tank. The steward further states that, when the disease first appeared, at the suggestion of some of the boarders, a fresh supply of cooking utensils, of tea, sugar, coffee flour, and milk, was obtained. He asserts the the copper vessels were well lined and perfectly clean, and in better order than he had ever seen before; he had been steward of the Rever

House, Boston, for five and a half years.

"One of the greatest sufferers seems to have been the chief cook, (J. G. Gautier;) he was one of the first attacked by diarrhea; he conaned to have it, more or less, for six or seve weeks, sometimes twenty operations per day, although not subject to diarrhoa. He sleeps in the house, has avoided water as much as posible, and prepared his own food. He asserts that the food was always of good quality; that he kept the keys of the meat box. None but the cooks are present when the food is being prepared. All the cooks (five in number) have been sick; and, according to the statement of Mr. Goss, there was much sickness among the Mr. Goss, there was much sickness among the servants; so much so, that at one time the regular duties of the house were interrupted. Others who did not eat or drink water in the hotel, but frequented the building or occupied rooms connected with it, according to Drs. Hall and Boyle, and to the evidence of Chas. Watson, barber, and C. H. Phelps, operator in House's telegraph office, were sometimes affected with this peculiar form of diarrhosa. Mr. Amos Davis also declares that during several former visits to the hotel this winter, he was attacked with diarrhosa. During one of these visits, he neither ate nor drank at the hotel, and yet was neither ate nor drank at the hotel, and yet was more sick than when he had done so. During this present visit, he has partaken freely of both food and water, and has not been attacked by diarrhea. He states that during his present

visit he has the window of his room com

open, and keeps up a coal fire.
"The committee have to regret that time has

ed competent architects as to the best means of arranging the sewers proceeding from the hotel, in order to remove the offending cause of disease, if it be, as your committee believe, the noxious missma, and to prevent a similar recurrence for the future.

"Your committee would especially call attention to the fact that such sewers as have had the stember transfer of the stember

the stench-traps fixed at the openings have no means of ventilation; and that unless the proper authorities at once proceed to remedy this serious omission by flues communicating with proper chimneys, or by some other means, we may reasonable anticipate a return of the we may reasonably anticipate a return of the endemic; and should this take place in the sammer season, the consequences may be vastly more serious than we have already wit-

The following report and resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Board of Health at its meeting on the 21st instant:

"The committee appointed at the late meeting of this Board having reported that in their opinion the late sickness at the National Hotel was caused by the corrupt and fostid air escaping into the hotel from the sewers under said building, communicating with the public sewer, and from deficient ventilation of said hotel; and this Board, upon consideration of this report, being of the opinion that it has not sufficient power to remedy the evils complained of, "Resolved, therefore, That the matter be referred to the corporate authorities, with the ferred to the corporate authorities, with the recommendation that they take into considera-

ventilation of the public hotels.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, all privies opening into public sewers are nuisances, and that the Councils are respectfully requested to enact a law prohibiting any privy from connecting with the public sewers." On Saturday, the 21st, the National wa inally closed.

The Rebiele.

COCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL. March. Vol. I. No. 5

This is a small periodical, devoted to the two epartments specified in the title, in the first of which the author has commenced a series of ermons, called "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God," designed to illustrate "the upremacy of the Bible."

The well known reputation of Dr. Stockto vill cause his little work, in connection with his ther more important labors on the publication of the Bible, to receive a welcome; and we canot doubt that, by its peculiarity, his plan will ind acceptance with numerous readers of God's

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCHLIANT March, 1857.

Though we cannot accord with the religiou ews of which this Monthly Journal is the prinipal organ in this country, we always take easure in looking over the work. It is ably onducted, and many of the articles are fine ecimens of scholarship, and full of informa

We perceive that the editorship, after May. s to pass into new hands, and that the Rev. Frederick H. Hedge, D. D., of Brookline, Mass. is to conduct it. The choice is no doubt a good one, and the character of the journal will continue to be well sustained. The present number is, as usual, made up of

varied subjects. With the exception of two of them, however, "Comparative Theology of Heathen Religions," and "McWhorter on the Menorial Name," and parts of the two biographical ones, they cannot be regarded as strictly of a religious caste, or exhibiting the peculiarities of views of the denomination to which the work belongs. The others are good examples of appreciative papers, relating to topics in which the genera reader will be interested. As "Robinson's late Biblical Researches," most highly and justly commended, "Indian Tribes of New England," corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, by preventing the gases from escaping into the Riography" is based on "The Life and Recolnoxions gases passing into the cellar of the lections of John Howland, late President of the hotel. The boiler in the cellar, according to Rhode Island Historical Society," and present and interesting summary of the events notice in his life, and of his character and usefulne messes, a register was found, which was said The article entitled "Rev. Ephraim Peabody o communicate with the cellar, and from this D. D.," is an affectionate and suitable tribu in offensive odor could be distinguished, enter-to an able and much respected Unitarian I to an able and much-respected Unitarian Di vine, whose traits of character are drawn out i a portraiture of much beauty and tenderness and which will be read with no little pleasure by his numerous friends elsewhere, as well a in the immediate circle of his labors. The ar ticle on the "Indian Tribes of New England relates particularly to the Penobscots, and con tains not only various particulars of their history, but also amusing anecdotes, and was writ-

> our hands and from the reading public. THE IN THE LOWER INTERMEDIATE, AND HIGHER FORMS Manifestations of the Divine Wisdom in the Nature History of Animals. By Philip Henry Gosse, F. R. S New York: Harper & Brothers. 1857. For sale b Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

ant of one who, if not an early missionary among

them, at least was their friend, and whose hou

was a spot to which they resorted for counse

and from whom they received many an expres

sion of kindness. The whole number, it wil

be seen, is, for its variety of subjects and th

mode in which they are treated, one which may

well claim a favorable notice and reception at

No writer on Natural History, and especiall he branch of it relating to the aquatic tribes of the lower classes, has gained a more popular fame than Mr. Gosse, several of whose work have appeared in England, within the last four or five years. This volume, however, the lates of his productions, we believe, is the first, far as we know, that has been republished this country. He writes in a clear and pleasar style of description, and, except in the name of the orders or species, and other proper name avoiding as far as practicable the use of tech nical terms, yet his elucidation of his subject, and the facts furnished, are based on his accurate The proofs of Divine wisdom furnished ar

mple and curiously instructive, and the book thus adds another to the many valuable on itted to impress upon the young mind, and in eed upon every mind and heart, a sense of the reatness and excellency of that Being who so lisplays creative skill and goodnesss in the vorks of his hands. Its influence, too, is di ectly against the theory broached some few ears since by the Author of the "Vestiges of Creation," which, however, has been so effectu ally demolished, that it probably now claims few as its supporters. The contents of the present work are divided into three parts, viz "Life in its Lower Forms," "Life in its Inter mediate Forms," and "Life in its Highe Forms." It thus covers quite an extensiground, and embraces a great variety of differ ent animals, as infusoria, sponges, polypes, se blubbers, star-fishes, intestinal and other worms insects, reptiles, shell-fishes, birds, and quadra peds, in its subjects of consideration. Thes are likewise illustrated by small wood-cuts the text, and larger full-paged plates.

An index, as well as table of contents enable the reader to turn to any one of the classes mentioned; and, we doubt not, the book will be as popular here as it has been abroad and help to promote the study of the works of creation, and constrain the reader to exclain as the inspired writer, "Oh, Lord, how manifold are thy works; in wisdom hast Thou mad them all!

Co. 1857. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington D. C. WORTH NOT WEALTH, and other Tales. By Cou gie. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. 1857. For sale by Ta₁ lor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

THE HISTORY OF KING RICHARD THE FIRST, OF ENGLAND By Jacob Abbott; with engravings. New York: Har-per & Brothers. 1257. For sale by Franck Taylor Washington, D. C. THE LITTLE LEARNER Learning about Right and Wrong or, Entertaining and Instructive Lessons for Young Children in respect to their Duty. By Jacob Abbott

Illustrated with ninety engravings. New York: Har-per & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C. THE BLESSING. A Good Book for Good Children. A gift for holydays and all days By Pastor Wit Philadelphia: T. H. Stockton, 1257.

MERRY OLD ENGLAND AND HER HISTORY. By Miss Juli Corner. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys, & Co

We have grouped together the foregoin books for children from different publishers, a we have hardly space to give a separate notice full, as we could wish, to every one of them They are all such books as children love, and the titles show that they belong to a class we can safely recommend to parents, and those who may look for a gift-book to the children o younger years who are fond of books, and whon they wish both to instruct and amuse.

With the exception of Miss Corner's " Merr England and her History," and the volume or Richard I, these volumes aim directly a moral instruction. Miss Corner has long bee known as a popular writer for the young in England, and we believe this is the first repub lication of any of her works in this country She gives a brief but useful summary of som of the most prominent events of early English history; and the book is printed in large type and furnished with wood cuts, and neatly bound in cloth and gilt, and thus rendered quite at tractive. "Daisy, or the Fairy Spectacles," is just one

of those fairy stories that carries with it, in the guise of this species of writing, important truths. It is told very heautifully, but we must not let out the secret. Our little friends will choose to read for themselves about Peter. Susan, and Daisy, and Maud her sister, Joseph and the homely old woman and the beautiful fairy, and the spectacles, and the many pretty things it has to fix their attention. We do not believe they will want to lay it down till they have finished it, if they once get hold of it. And then that last chapter, "What it all means?"-it is something worth knowing, we can assure them; and, when known, to make good use of.

So, too, that book, "Worth not Wealth, and other Tales;" the lessons it teaches are excellent; it is very easy to understand, and the scenes are some of them very touching; ends so pleasantly, it must be quite a favorite story. This takes up just about half the volume; but, pesides, we have three shorter stories, very good ones, called "Perseverance;" "The Bad Temper Cured; or, the Enemy made a friend; 'The School Girl's First Trial," and two umbers of "Gleanings from Memory's Wayside." We may mistake, but it seems to us as if we had met one or two of these shorter pieces before, in some of the public journals and we presume that their author has thus heretofore published them. We are glad, however, to meet them here in this volume, and w think our young readers will be so too.

Jacob Abbott's books of various description for children have such popularity, that it seems almost like "carrying coals to Newcastle," as the proverb is, to write a word in commendation of them. The incidents in the life of the chivalrous Cour de Lion are related in an easy style, and a number of plates and a small map aid in the illustration; while an illuminated title-page of gold and colors gives it an air of and vet older ones will not dislike to read it with their little brothers and sisters-about the animals and each other, and closing by point-God teaches us." Let them see for themselves, and our sincers wish is, they may learn, the child that loves God, and tries to please Him, and always seeks to know and do his Pastor Whitehead, or the Rev. Thomas H. ten, it is stated, by a person who is a descend

Stockton's little book, is designed as an explanation of the engraving, one not unfrequently to be seen, of a large size, and here presented in a reduced form, as a frontispiece called "The Riessing." A family of several the book, and Mr. Stockton has, in a most sim- nicated to the public. ple and attractive way, dwelt on the different persons that are grouped in the picture, and lescanted on the various objects on the table and in other parts of the room, thus enlisting the attention of the children, while he pours into their minds and hearts many a line and precept of religious teaching. The contents ndicate the course of thought. These arethe house; the family; the grandfather; the grandmother; the father; the mother; the son; the daughter;" and the baby in the cradle, with its rattle on the floor, also, is not forgot

Now, we think our little friends, and parents, and friends of children, numbered among the readers of the Era. must admit that we have pointed them to a well-filled table, with many choice articles of food for the mind and heart in the collection of volumes under this head; and we believe that when they have tasted, they will in no slight degree concur in our present them will be found some for their purposes rare fitness. All are well printed, and attractive in their pages and covers. THE GOLDEN LEGACY. A Story of Life's Phases. By

Lady. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1857 We regard this work as far superior in design execution, and moral bearing, to many of the fictions which are daily issuing from the pres-From its opening pages, with the little beggar and his poor old grandfather, and then little Nettie, Aunt Sally, Mark Atherton, and his brother Joseph with his wife, full of kindness to the orphan-all through his life's history, the sympathies of the reader become strongly enlisted in his fates and fortunes. The unknown parents at last discovered-the father found, as well as the mother's grave-and his heart rejoiced in his youthful love, reciprocated and crowned in his honorable manhood. The fine blending in of the events of his history with the umerous characters and incidents that run through the volume, renders it one of continually deepening interest.

The idea of an heiress proving the sincerity of her friends and lovers by changing her name with a humbler friend, is not indeed a new one, but it is well carried out, so as to develop the characters and exhibit illustrations of the prin-DAIST; or, The Fairy Spectacles. By the author of "Violet, a Fairy Story." Beston: Phillips, Sampson, & which gives a title to the book, in the words of

the Saviour, "All things whatsoever ye would CHARLES SUMNER AND THE VERMONT LEG. that men should do to you, do ye even so to

Miss Mowbray and Miss Singleton, or Lucille and Maggie, as they are called, are drawn with to Hon. Charles Sumner, just before his de-Miss Mowbray and Miss Singleton, or Lucille correct appreciation of their mutual relations, while Melville Thornton, Richard Norton, Mr.

Anter and M. Salama command their charges Summer, of Massachusetts, delivered in Charles Summer, of Massachusetts, delivered in Ashton, and Mr. Selwyn, command their share, the Senate of the United States in May last, we too, in the reader's best wishes.

Miss Priscilla is an original, and her unde-Miss Priscilla is an original, and ner undesigned or designed rebukes, often so humerously given, help on the revelation of the hearts of numbers of the persons who figure in the tale. terror, fully justifying the confidence reposed As less amiable or positively repulsive, we have in him as an honest, able and fearless advocate Mrs. Mark Atherton and her son, Albert, both of whom meet with some retribution. of whom meet with some retribution.

Mr. Flint, and for a time, too, Judge Morton, mr. Fint, and for a time, too, Judge Morton, the proval of the sentiments and doctrines the though, as the father of Richard Morton, the enunciated, and we hereby tender him our author evidently felt that she must propitiate for cordial thanks for the ability displayed and the him the reader's sympathies, by making him at last more amiable, through the discipline of him that the people of Vermont will assure adversity.

The episode of Agnes Blair and her sad fate makes us wish that she could have been spared fended the principles of eternal truth and to share with her mother in the recognised relationship and affection that is allowed her.

repeat, what we have before expressed, that the truly benevolent heart will respond to the claims of all, as it may be permitted to do so, whether the subjects are near or remote, whether they belong to our own country or another, and whatever be their degree of degradation, bond or free. We think, therefore, it is a great mistake to de-We think, therefore, it is a great mistake to de-Mr. Sumner made the following reply: guise of friends of benevolent enterprise abroad, and stinting the charities of home. With this principal exception, and one or two of minor mportance, we heartily accord with the author's views as developed in the application of the tions adopted by the Legislature of Vermon golden rule, and have found the story, both in matter and method, as well as style and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, significantly and the official sanction of a generous of the official sanction of the official sa natter and method, as well as style and the talent displayed in interweaving the several parts, one that we think deserves and will eceive the favor of those who may peruse its

No clue to the author's name is furnished us, but we suspect that hers is not altogether an unpracticed hand, as there is more of finish and ease, as well as success, in the laying out and progress of the plan, than belongs in general to a first attempt.

The dialogue is not still, but smoothly conducted; the descriptions of scenery, though incidental and not for studied effect, still do help on and installed itself in all the high places of the impression of the story as a whole; and this blending of various qualities of good composition with her high aim and steady regard to its influence on the mind and heart, entitles the author's volume to praise as a book that may be read not merely because a pleasant tale, but for an illustration and enforcement of the Golden Rule. Travels and Researches in Chaldea and Susiana.

an account of Excavations at Warka, the "Erech" of Nimrod, and Shush "Shushan the Palace" of Esther, in 1849 and 1852. Under the orders of Maj. Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, &c. And also of the Assyrian Excavation found in 1853 and 1854. By William Kennett Loftus, F. G. S. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1857 It is but a few years since the reading public

were startled with the account of the discoveries of Layard and Botta, at the mounds of Koyunjuh, Khorsabad, and Nimrod, by which the Assyrian "Sculptured Palaces" were brought to light, and Nineveh, after thousands of years, that not a man could be spared from the Amer revealed her buried treasures and her stone tablets, read by Col. Rawlinson and others, gave forth striking confirmation of the truth of the sacred records. It is wondrous, indeed, that, sleeping so long

elegance, which will gain for it favor with all | beneath the dust of ages, those works, wrought who are fond of seeing a book brought out in so attractive a style. But what a multitude of dug up and transported across the ocean, and and in the museums and halls of science ana," in which he said: one on almost every other page; on some of of Europe and America, in countries who them, two or more. And so much reading, too, very names were unknown when the mighty about so many things for quite small children, structures were built. With what eager expectation did we wait to see the volumes which contained these revelations of mysteries? How rabbit, the birds, the cow, the ship, the baby, we gazed on the pictures of the grand, solemn the two little bears, the kittens, the deer, and bas-reliefs that told of old Assyrian mind we cannot mention them all; and showing, also, and art? and dwelt on the narration, almost children how they must feel and act towards like fabulous romance, of the unearthing of faces and figures that the sun had not shone on ing them to "God" and "prayer," and how for many centuries! But now, some of them are scattered about even in our own country; and at various rooms of our colleges and scientific every one in his own case, the lesson, "Happy is | halls may be seen the identical gravings of the chisels by hands that nearly two thousand years before our era were busy on them, and of which not even the dust, into which they were soon crumbled, remains. Strange reports of long gone epochs, there they stand, and as with silent voice speak to us, how true is prophecy and how certain is its accomplishment. Ever since the ground was thus broken, and the key to unlock the hidden cipher of those singular persons are gathered around a table, while the arrow-headed characters was found, the enteratriarch, with folded hands, is imploring God's prise of excavation has gone forward, and every plessing on their food. This gives the name to vear or two, some fresh discovery is commu-

The present volume is the result of one of thes expeditions to explore the mounds of Chaldes and the discoveries made are of a highly inter esting character. The work appears to have been committed to able hands. Capt. Loftus gives a very pleasant traveller's account of his visits to Birs Nimrud, and to Niffar, the site of old Babylon, in which his sketches of the various Arab tribes through whom he passed, their manners and customs, and his different adventures, will be found to contain much respecting a country hitherto little known or wholly undescribed, and in some instances it would seem not visited for centuries by an European travel

After explorations to fix upon the place to commence his investigations, he directed his efforts to the unburying of some of the relics of Warka, which he regards as the birth-place of the patriarch Abraham, as he does another mentioned to be the ancient Ur of the Chaldees, the udgment. Great is the responsibility of those place from whence Abraham was called by God who write for the young; and though all the to go forth to Cannan. We have not time or above works are not of equal merit, yet among room to dwell upon the progress of his excavations or their results, either there or at Susa, the ancient Shushan of the Book of Esther, and so celebrated for its proud magnificence. But he regards Warka as a vast cemetery, uncovers the ancient clay sarcophagi, opens the Baby. lonian urns, finds ornaments of all sorts, coins, vases, household gods, inscriptions in a mysterious character, still undeciphered, and proofs of the skill, wealth, and power of the nations, who long ago went down out of existence, and perhaps hardly yet rescued from oblivion that ticularly when others are willing to relieve him has rested on them from age after age. At of his work. I have no extraordinary claims Shushan Capt. Loftus finds, too, the tomb of the Prophet Daniel, and as he believes the identification on the party, but the party has on me. I ac knowledge the debt, and am willing to discharge the Prophet Daniel, and, as he believes, the identical spot where that seer of God was buried. The volume is very fully illustrated by wood gate. I will promise them, if they impose on cuts, and has several maps and plans, is writme the work of carrying their standard, to do
me the work of carrying their standard, to do ten in a lively style, and records a series of adventures interspersed with the scientific revelations that render it a book fitted to engage the attention. It is printed in a style suited to its attention. It is printed in a style suited to its that which is inscribed on our banner; object, and we doubt not will be read with not a little satisfaction by the public, to whom the researches of Layard and others have already proved so acceptable.

that which is inscribed on our banner; same inscription which is found on the banner of our party from New Hampshire and Maine in the North, to Texas and Louisiana in the South—in Virginia and South Carolina on the seaboard, to Michigan and Minnesota on the Lakas. Exercised war on Black Republicanism,

A SURE CURE FOR A COUGH .- Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is pleasant to the taste, and seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of every spe-cies of throat and lung disease. It is a scienThe following resolutions, passed by the Ver.

recognise the most unmistable evid deep and laborious research, and of intellectual and unhesitatingly express our unqualified fearlessness manifested in grappling with m that the people of Vermont will ever hold

him in grateful remembrance for the abili-and invincible firmness with which he has d justice.
"Resolved, That these resolutions be signed tionship and affection that is allowed her.

We cannot agree with our author in the view by the Speaker of the House, and presented to the Governor for his approval; and when ap we cannot agree with our author in the view she takes of foreign missions, as related to benevolence at home; but we do not need to benevolence at home; but we do not need to ence, to the Hon. Charles Sumner, as a test monial of our approval of the course he hi pursued, and the sentiments he has uttered in behalf of suffering Kansas, and his withering rebuke of Slavery and the Slave Power; and as a slight token of the high respect we entertain for his independence, his talents, and his in-

NEW YORK, March 7, 1857. Sin: At the last moment before leaving for foreign lands, in quest of that vigorous health which, for nearly ten months, has been take from me. I have received notice of

intelligent State, to my speech in the Senate of the 19th and 20th of May last, exposing th crime against Kansas. Such a token is preious to me in every respect; not only because assures me of the personal sympathy of th people of Vermont, declared representatives, but because it attests their in erest in that cause which is more important

than any person.

But I cannot accept this public approval of my speech withou my speech without seizing the occasion to ex-press my heartfelt joy that I was permitted to make it, and also my humble determination, with returning strength, to do something which shall still further unmask the portentous bar barism which has fastened upon our Republic

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your faithful servant, CHARLES To his Excellency Ryland Fletcher,

GEN. JACKSON ON COLORED CITIZERSHIP.

From the Albany Evening Journal Yesterday, we published Chancellor Kent's opinion on the subject. To day we have Gen Jackson's. The soldier agrees with the juris in declaring colored men citizens; and that no only of Northern States, but of Louisiana and f the Union. It may not be amiss to state that Taney owes the place he now holds to the President whose opinion he scouts and

while the immense British force was an proaching Louisiana, General Jackson learned that among its ranks were regiments of colore men; and he wished to excite the sentiment loyalty in the bosoms of the colored people of that State. The condition of effairs was

ican side.
The Government at Washington had lef New Orleans utterly without defence, and the General had to avail himself of all the mean within his reach to get together a force strong enough to make resistance, with something like a chance in favor of success.

tofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which out country is engaged. This shall no longer ex

"As Sons of Freedom, you are called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As AMERICANS, your country looks with confidence

for a valorous support," &c.
"Your country, although calling for you exertions, does not wish you to engage in he cause without remunerating you for

vices rendered." &c. In another part of his address, he says to "You will, undivided, receive the applause and gratifude of your countrymen."

Again, he said: "To assure you of the sin cerity of my intentions, and my auxiety to en

gage your invaluable services to our country, l ave communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana," &c. In an address which he issued to his colored

soldiers on the 18th of December, Gen. Jack son said:
"When, on the banks of the Mobile, I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your WHITE FELLOW CITIZENS, I expected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidible to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger an hirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign. new well how you loved YOUR NATIVE CO and that you, as well as ourselves, had to defen what man holds most dear-his parents, wife children, and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to

STRINGFELLOW'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

he performance of great things.'

Mr. John H. Stringfellow announces in the Mr. John H. Stringtenow announces in toe Squatter Sovereign, whereof he is in part Edi-tor and Proprietor, that he is a candidate for Delegate from Kansas to the next Congress, aubject to the choice of a Convention of the o-Slavery—no "National Democratic"—par He says:

To the Democracy of Kansas Territory: I take this method of announcing to the Nanal Democratic party of Kansas that, unsoli cited by any one of the citizens, I am a canthe office of Delegate to Congress subject to that time honored institution, a Convention of its members. In taking this step, it is necessaay that I shall state the reasons which ctuate me to the course. In the first place, will very modestly premise, that I am quite a well qualified for the place as many who desir faithful servant, and it would be a great b ship to keep him longer at work, away from an affectionate wife and his young children, that he must desire to be with, to enable him to give them those attentions so necessary and dear to an affectionate husband and kind father, parthe obligation so far as I can, consenting, if they desire it, to serve them in the capacity of Dele

wherever it shall be met, shall be my motto, feeling that if it succeeds, our glorious institutions must crumble into worse than nothing ness. But believing that by an honest, faith

contrary, will do Yours, most w On Saturday ni ered a lecture in Art Association.

NO. 5

patriotism of the presentation of the servative principal only be able to d

only be able to but will once mou and good feelin every quarter o geographical limbe citizens of the brothers of one of the more streng with more streng.

with more streng

much satisfaction He chose for h Mind-its aptitud friend has furnis sketch of his rem The Lecturer d neither Teutonic Saxon. He wish picion that he rej phase of any nati ing of the powers the latter, whether on, or wild Indian each, was all the wards and onwar elevation was no in the brain of t movement had the powers of cap sprung full-armed the populace. T that of foreign of Parisian fashic cultivated intellec-city clique, sitting from the heroic shutting its ears t nt from the mas

Those who dwel he claimed for it eptibility to imp folies. It welc clanced its hands Lind followed at t ballot bo, sweepi feeling, the broke cal chicane, yet the ordinary urr Without preum sculpture, he ave of appreciation had worshipped expression. As of the Star-Span to no standard ru if a pebble, as "it dropped into water into the ey He inferred, th appreciation of A Art and the labor one from the mas

long since surrer the plainer duties that this must be themes of the soi had become a r patriotism was ught to know t of the past, the a circle of apprecia yet failed to appact sufficiently a their heroic bust chronicle the eff battle-field was the first battle-field was though the part of the alt to immortality He held that th genius of invention sat by the man, whether the That this nation w its daily life. Inspoutset, from the su roes of the Revolu

aith in high purpo beneath the level progress had beer htning flashes that Art was neit cold; that pathos, ublimity of high irst knelt by the radicat home of tear-drop glimmeri And he declared the n the capital of morning sunbeam purpose of this he

and forth, crown ng, poetry, and so The lecture was In closing the penserian stanza spiration; its effe rican life; and

TO THE FRI The undersigned n the struggle for now still more dest than in time past to than in time past to tain that cause, is i appeal to the Frien the United States, call will not go un lovers of Liberty amand female, to hold tions of proprises

ins of pecuniary a was, villages, soci will endeavor ithful application supplied with. drafts to W. H. I ank, Hartford, Ct. many places as I on of the inhal ts, as well as to r ion may be communicated in may be communicate

ladies, or both, which is take up the busing rifice of personal manner before t MY DEAR SIR: I t report that you sattle of Ossawai our course, so fabeen such as to every patriot; implements, and timely actified and the rory will give your pages, and poster heroism in the control of the

rusting that you to make, and serve "con have done so munest prayers for you the shafts of Derpath, I subscribe our obedient serve apt. John Brown.

PETS

Y OLD FRIEND: Y

etters from Gov. G

me know who a

my you many yes

ded you as long a

y your unshrinkin

ng benevolence, y

reedom, and have

and good learners which was a common country, when geographical lines were unknown, and when to be citizens of the United States was to be

rethers of one common country.

If my fellow Democrats, however, find one

same wages, and desire to secure those services,

will be the last man to complain, but, on the

contrary, will do my best to secure the burden on his more brawny shoulders.

Yours, most willing to serve,
John H. Stringfellow.

LECTURE ON ART.

On Saturday night, Mr. F. W. Lander deliv-

ered a lecture in the hall of the Washington

The Lecturer defined the American mind as

paron. He wished to be spared the small sus-picion that he rejected the manifestation of any phase of any nationality on this soil, in speak-ing of the powers of the American life. But

on, or wild Indian, or a part and parcel with each, was all that had thrust this nation upwards and onwards, until the problem of self-elevation was no longer an unworked theorem in the brain of the enthusiast. Although its

novement had been irresistibly impelled by the powers of capital, the real American mind sprung fall armed from the scheming brain of

populace. The American aristocracy was

of Parisian fashions. If an aristocracy of the

caltivated intellect existed, it was as the mere
city clique, sitting apart, its cold face averted
from the heroic movements of the daily life,
shatting its ears to the cry of the human, rung
out from the masses of the people on this soil.

Those who dwelt at the cold finger-tips of our
body politic had denied to it an individuality;

he claimed for it a heart, a soul, and an inspi

eptibility to impressions, in its mistakes and thies. It welcomed a Hungarian refugee, choed its hands at the charities of a Jenny

indfollowed at the funeral of a Bill Poole, ros

in ind_{vin}ation at a wrong perpetrated at the ballot-box, sweeping over the land in a wave of feeling, the broke down every bulwark of political chicane, yet subsided within the year to the ordinary urrents of reason and discretion.

the ordinary urrents of reason and discretion.

Without prequining to refer to painting and sculpture, he avered that our poets had failed of appreciation by the People, because they had worshipped forign themes and turns of expression. As an é-ample, he cited the song of the Star-Spangled anner, which came up to 10 standard rule of fo-sign criticism. Even if a pebble, as Dickens and inimitably said, siddranged into the heart-and anleaded the

JOHN BROWN.

LAWRENCE, Sept. 14, 1856.

Ourse, so far as I have been informed.

n such as to merit the highest praise very patriot; and I cheerfully accord t

Twill give your name a proud place ages, and posterity will pay homage

ing that you will conclude to remain in

her before the public.

foreign worship; of conventionality

Teutonic, Norman, Celtic, nor Anglo-He wished to be spared the small sus-

HE VERMONT LEG. s, passed by the Ver.

OL. XI.

cially communicated just before his despeech of the Hon. chusetts, delivered in tates in May last, we stakble evidence of h, and of intellectual ship, patriotism, and even in the midst of confidence reposed and fearless advocate we, as the representmont, here publicly our unqualified ap-ind doctrines therein tender him our most y displayed and the grappling with a mont will ever hold

th which he has deeternal truth and asolutions be sigued se, and presented to oval; and when apthe same, properly Secretary of State is earliest conveni Sumner, as a testi e has uttered in be d his withering reve Power; and as espect we entertain talents, and his in-

. March 7, 1857. before leaving for at vigorous health otice of the resolu slature of Vermont ellency, which give erous, virtuous, and ch in the Senate on last, exposing the ich a teken is pre-: not only bec: al sympathy of the ared through their it attests their inis more important public approval of

I was permitted to do something which the portentous bar the high places of , with much respect, CHARLES SUMNER

Fletcher, Vermont. RED CITIZENSHIP.

Chancellor Kent's ees with the jurist izens; and that not t of Louisiana and be amiss to state he now holds to the ne scouts and con-

ral Jackson learned regiments of colored cite the sentiment of colored people of of offairs was such. shington had left

defence, and the ther a force strong e, with something or. 1814, he issued licy, you have here-

drights in which our hall no longer exyou are called upon nable blessing. As

calling for your

to engage in her ddress, he says to ceive the applause are you of the sinmy anxiety to er

sued to his colored ember, Gen. Jack. the Mobile, I called g you to partake the VHITE FELLOWfrom you; for I was emy. I knew with ndure hunger and of a campaign. UR NATIVE COUNTRY lves, had to defend -his parents, wife, ou have done more tion to the previous in to possess, I found idsm, which leads to

to our country,

ONAL DEMOCRATIC

ow announces in the of he is in part Edi-ne is a candidate for the next Congress, Convention of Democratic"-par as Territory: ouncing to the Na-

Kansas that, unsoli. itizens, I am a canlegate to Congress, pelegate to Congress, red institution, a Con-In taking this step, it tate the reasons which In the first place, I se, that I am quite as may keep them from
In the second place,
four doctrines, which
it is time our friend
e has been a long and fuld be a great hardat work, away from an young children, that to enable him to give necessary and dear to and kind father, par-willing to relieve him extraordinary claims erty has on me. I acm willing to discharge am willing to discharge can, consenting, if they u the capacity of Deleiem, if they impose on g their standard, to do will, as though I was ead of my masters. I be sight of one of the I ok now nothing but I on our banner; the is found on the banner Hampshire and Maine Hampshire and Maine and Louisians in the South Carolins on the and Minnesota on the Black Republicanism, let, shall be my motto, ds, our glorious institu-

patriotism of the people, a persistent and fair May Heaven preserve your life and health, patriotism of the people, a persistent and tary presentation of those great national and con-servative principles of our party, we will not only be able to defeat those traitorous agitators, and prosper your noble purposes.
Your friend, GERRIT SMITH. Capt. John Brown. but will once more restore that "age of reason" and good feeling which years ago reigned in

SLAVERY EXTENSION IN OREGON. NEW YORK, March 18, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:
You will see in the papers of this and other
cities allusions to the expected denouement of
the long and undisturbed plot of Missouri Democracy on the Pacific shores, in the silent
development of a State Constitution favorable
to Slavery in Oregon. I trust you will not
pass them by, as premature and unreasonable
fears. They are actual and imminent facts,
and deserve your serious consideration. And fears. They are actual and imminent facts, and deserve your serious consideration. And deriving importance from the new era proclaimed from the United States Supreme Bench, and inaugurated with Mr. Buchanan, they should receive the attention of every reflecting lover of Freedom.

For many years I have been a dweller on Art Association, which was listened to with

Art Association, which was listened to with much satisfaction by an appreciating audience. He chose for his subject, "The American Mind—its aptitude to the Culture of Art." A triend has furnished us with the following sketch of his remarks:

The Lecturer defined the American mind as the Constitution of the inhabitants of Oregon are emigrants from Western Missouri. The harred of these records for the dark races mixed with the these people for the dark races, mixed with the hope of plunder and the prospect of specula-tion, have led to those infamous aggressions on the rights of the weaker, denominated Indian wars. Never were wars more unjust or inex-cusable. Some of the early settlers in Oregon were in California when the State Constitution was formed, and were the most active on the side of the Pro-Slavery men. The partiality of the most prominent of the oldest inhabitants of the Territory to a state of society admitting Slavery, has been long and well settled. And they have given a coloring to the customs of the country, and imparted a tone to legislation in keeping with the spirit they entertain. At the distance of the breadth of the Continent from the agitation of the subject, and consequently indifferent to its fate, that portion of the quently indifferent to its fate, that portion of the Oregon community dissenting from the views of their Missouri and other Pro-Slavery neighbors, have easily been lulled to a false repose, and until recently perceived no occasion to provide against the contingency which has come. Late accounts represent that the organization of the Republican party is proceeding with considerable activity. But this is not enough to save the Territory to Freedom. The Border Democracy will contract them. Unless come. Democracy will outvote them. Unless some-thing be done, a Slave Constitution will be fast-

ened on Oregon.

Let it not be asked, "What then?" What Let it not be asked, "What then?" what though Slavery be legalized, how can it thrive there? The folly of the question is demonstrated in the struggle to establish Slavery in Kansas, a country possessing a climate less mild (and comparably few attractions and advantages) than Oregon, for slavelabor. And whether it will be profitable or not, I think is very well shown in the desire of slave propagandists to establish it there. It would hardly have been worked for with the perseverance which has marked the labors of Lane, Curry, and others, for the past six or seven years, if there were not some profit to be derived from engrafting it upon the State Constitution.

"it dropped into the heart, and splashed the water into the eyes," of a whoe population.

He inferred, that to educate this nation to an appreciation of Art, the public and must be Another, and to my mind not less important objection, is the license it would give the conobjection, is the license it would give the continued ill-treatment of the Indians, who are regarded, and in some cases treated, as though they had quite as conclusively forfeited all right to liberty and humane usage, by being born under a dark skin, as the negro. It is high time, in the history of the country and the progress of this age, that some acknowledgment was made under college. relieved from its confusion as to to offices of Art and the labors of the artist. Spaking as one from the masses of the people, one who had long since surrendered a love of the ideal for the plainer duties of practical life, he assumed

and whe labors of the anive. Spiking as of fine the mass of the populy, south, bath of the population of the control of the co

gm commemorate here.	Broome,		4	8	2	8	4	2	
	Cattaraugus		22	3	1	19	6	6	
To the friends of freedom. The undersigned, whose individual means	Cayuga -		9	5	11	21	4	0	
	Chautauque		15	2	8	20	28	3	
	Chemung		1	7	2	2	7	1	
	Chenango		7	5	8	10	7	2	
	Columbia	,	8	10	2	10	7	2	
	Cortland		7	3	4	8	2	4	
	Delaware		6	5		8	ß	4	
	Erie		1	22	11	7	22	4	
	Fulton -		3	5	2	4	4	2	
	Herkimer		10	3	6	12	5	2	
	Jefferson		7	11	4	.10	12	0	
	Lewis .	*	9	7	1	9	5	2	
	Madison		10	2	2	13	0	1	
	Monroe -		13	9	7	10	12	7	
owns, villages, societies, churches, or individ-	Montgomery		2	5	3	3	5	2	
	Oneida -		13	18	0	20	14	0	
I will endeavor to make a judicious and	Onondaga	-	12	5	10	17	1	1	
white application of all such means as I may	Oswege.		9	7	5	10	7	4	
drafta to W II D Contributions may be sent	Otsego -	,	li	13	0	17	7	0	
Bank, Hartford Ch. T. D. Callender, Cashier State	Richmond		0	2	2	1	3	0	
many plant of the little my intention to visit	Saratoga		7	2	11	7	3 5	6	
Males, propried J. J. Can during my stay in the	Schoharie		5	7	4	6	8	2	
Osition of the int all all all all or the dis-	St. Lawrence		17	2	8	25	2	1	
1018. All mall	Steuben		6	9	16	25	4	2	
to receive my visit. Informa-	Sullivan		3	5	6	6	3	4	
Wolf House, House, House, House, In House, In House,	Tioga -	•	2	7	1	7	3	0	
1018 Of nome. A pring neit, mass. Will out	Ulster -		1	7	10	4	5	3	
sound the	Washington		7	5	5	12	1	4	
di dozon :	Wayne -		9	3	4	12	2	2	
	Wyoming		9	7	0	12	4	0	
Wale by 41	Yates -		6	2	1	7	1	1	
actilité ve		-	264	221	171	384	195	76	
this manner before the public.			-01			304	100	, 0	

264 221 171 384 195 76 Republican gain since last year - 120
Democratic loss since last year - 26
Know Nothing loss since last year - 95
Majority against Republicans last year - 128
Republican majority over both this year - 113

MY DEAR SIR: I take this opportunity to ex-less to you my sincere gratification that the deport that you were among the killed at the battle of O. This is as far as heard from, but it is sufficient to show that the extraordinary popularity of the Republican party in the Empire State still continues, and that the great vote polled for Fremont and Dayton was not a mere temporary aggregation. In New Hampehire, the victory of the Republicans is as decided as it is singular, in view of the combination between the Americans and Democrats. This sort of coalition is said also to have taken place generally throughout the interior of New York, and accounts for the apparent loss of the Republicans in several counties, as shown by the above table. As a distinct and permanent party, the American organization appears to be fast expiring in the North, This is as far as heard from, but it is suffiheartfelt thanks for your prompt, effi-d timely action against the invaders of his and the murderers of our citizens. ism in the cause of God and Humanand serve "during the war" the cause adone so much to sustain, and with

dome to unring the war" the cause of much to sustain, and with tayers for your health and protection that of Death that so thickly beast place to commence the accomplishment of Death that so thickly beast of Death that so the De Prayers for your health and protection le shafts of Death that so thickly bese

al, civil, and political condition of the Territo-ry—the discord, contention, and deadly strife, which then and there prevailed—and the pain-ful anxiety with which it was regarded by patriotic citizens in every portion of the American Union. To attempt to govern Kansas at such a period, and under such circumstances, was to assume no ordinary responsibilities. Few men could have desired to undertake the task, and none would have been so presumptuous without serious forebodings as to the result. That I should have hesitated, is no matter of astonishment to those acquainted with the facts; but that I ac-

cepted the appointment, was a well-grounded source of regret to many of my well-tried friends, who looked upon the enterprise as one that could terminate in nothing but disaster to my-self. It was not supposed possible that order

the comforts of a home, endeared by the strongest earthly ties and most sacred associations, to embark in an undertaking which presented at the best but a dark and unsatisfactory prospect. I reached Kansas, and entered upon the discharge of my efficial duties, in the most gloomy hour of her history. Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand; homes and firesides were deserted; the smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere; women and children, driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, or sought refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with numerous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting partisans, each excited almost to frenzy, and determined upon mutual extermination.

ties, and depend solely upon my own resources to accomplish important ends; but in all such instances I have carefully examined surrounding circumstances, weighed well the probable results, and acted upon my own deliberate judgment; and in now reviewing them, I am so well satisfied with the policy uniformly pursued, that were it to be done over again, it should that were it to be done over again, it should not be changed in the slightest particular.

In parting with you, I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warning. You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory were occasioned by men who had no special interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents; whilst it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether, in the part they took in the distributores.

gether, in the part they took in the disturbances, gether, in the part they took in the disturbances, by mercenary or other personal considerations. The great body of the actual citizens are con-servative, law-abiding, peace-loving men, dis-posed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace, than to insist for their entire rights, should the general good thereby be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate

grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A very few men, resolved upon mischief, may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community. This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the Territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful callings, small combinations of crafty, scheming, and designing men, succeeded, from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already done. They never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue, if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections you hear only the expressions of evil desires and intentions. Watch, then, with a special, jealous, and suspicious eye, those who are continually indulging surmises of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this Territory but of the Using itself. Its dissolution is

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

To the People of Kansas Territory:

Having determined to resign the executive office, and retire again to the quiet scenes of private life, and the enjoyment of those domestic comforts of which I have so long been deprived, I deem it proper to address you on the occasion of my departure.

The office from which I now voluntarily withdraw was unsought by me, and at the time of its acceptance was by no means desirable.

This was quite evident from the deplorable moral, civil, and political condition of the Territory—the discord, contention, and deadly strife, by ambitions aspirants for place and power.

West—should unite together for that which is and must be regarded as a common cause—the preservation of the Union; and he who shall and must be regarded as a common cause—the movement was not confined to China alone, but had become visible at Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to be and atro-distance the movement was not confined to China alone, but had become visible at Singapore. The English and German residents of Singapore have been obliged to arm them or party he claims to what faction of Singapore have been obliged to arm the

tion, and should be branded as a traitor to his country. There is a voice crying from the grave of one whose memory is dearly cherished in every patriotic heart, and let it not cry in vain. It tells you that this attempt at dissolution is no new thing; but that even as early as the days of our first President it was agitated by ambitions aspirants for place and power. And if the appeal of a still mere recent hero and patriot was needed in his time, how much more applicable is it now and in this Territory? patriot was needed in his time, how much more applicable is it now and in this Territory?

"The possible dissolution of the Union," he says, "has at length become on ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachments find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightsource of regret to many of my well-tried friends, who looked upon the enterprise as one that could terminate in nothing but disaster to myself. It was not supposed possible that order could be brought, in any reasonable space of time, and with the means at my command, from the then existing chaos.

Without descanting upon the feelings, principles, and motives, which prompted me, suffice it to say that I accepted the President's tender of the office of Governor. In doing so, I sacrificed the comforts of a home, endeared by the strongest earthly ties and most sacred associations,

determined upon mutual extermination.

Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory at the period of my arrival. Her treasury was bankrupt. There ravine for plunder and assassination. Invasions Such mas, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory at the period of my arrival. Her treasury was bankrupt. There were no pecuniary resources within herself, to meet the exigencies of the time. The Congressional appropriations intended to defray the expenses of the year, were insufficient to meet the demands of a fortnight. The laws were null, the courts virtually suspended, and the civil arm of the Government almost entirely powerless. Action—prompt, decisive, energetic action—was necessary. I at once saw what was needed, and without hesitation gave and what was needed, and without hesitation gave de with unceasing industry. The accustomed needed hours for sleep have been employed in the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention. I have had no proper leisure moments for rest or recreation. My health has failed under the pressure. Nor is this all; to my own private purse, without assurance of reimbursement, have I residuely in the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention. I have had no proper leisure moments for rest or restore. Nor is this all; to my own private purse, without assurance of reimbursement, have I residuely in the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention. I have had no proper leisure moments for rest or restore. Nor is this all; to my own private purse, without assurance of reimbursement, have I residuely depend the preservation and perpetuity of the present prosperous condition of affairs. Guard it with unceasing vigilance, and protect it as you would your lives. Keep down that party spirit, which, if permitted to obtain the funds. Whether these arduous services and willing sacrifices have been beneficial to Kansas and my country, you are abundantly qualified to determine.

That I have met with opposition, and even bitter vituperation, and vindictive malice, is not matter for astonishment. No man has every etc. I should have been weak and foolish indeed, had I expe

they are destined to form a most important part.

John W. Geary,

Lecompton, March 12, 1857.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Defeat of the Palmerston Ministry in the House of Commons-The China War-Treaty Between England and Persia - Spanish Hostilities Against Mexico.

The Cunard screw steamship Alps, from Liv erpool at 5 P. M. on the 4th inst., arrived at Boston on the morning of the 20th, at 8.15. Her advices are four days later than those received

by the America.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., the Government was defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion regarding the operations at

Cobden's motion regarding the operations at Canton. The vote stood 268 for the motion, and 247 against it. It was not thought, however, that Lord Palmerston would resign or dissolve Parliament at present.

Sir J. F. Crampton, late British Minister to the United States, has been appointed British Minister to the King of Hanover.

Hong Kong dates by the Oriental mail are to the 15th of January. There appears to have been no further operations against Canton.

Despatches from Sir John Bowring and Admiral Seymour give accounts of the attempt made to retake Teatolum fort, and of an attack upon the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks.

junks.

The attack was well concerted, and made at The attack was well concerted, and made at low water, when a large man-of-war could not g safely manœuvre; but it was brilliantly repelled. Sir Michael Seymour had thought it wise to a bandon his post at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his positions at the forts lower down the river. Five the hundred men were expected at Singapore. The details of the massacre of the Europeans on board the Thistle are also communicated in these disnatches. On the 12th of Japaner, the these dispatches. On the 12th of January, the whole of the suburbs west of Canton were burnt by the British forces, A large fire had also taken place inside the city. The Mandarins have issued, in various districts, the most blood-thirsty edicts against the English; and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in as-sassination or incendiarism in Hong Kong. All the Chinese have been ordered to quit the service

self to the city, and the latter had become one sheet of flame.

The Paris Journal says:

"We learn, by the latest news from China, under date of Dec. 15, that the Court of Pekin has published a decree prohibiting all subjects of the Celestial Empire from trading with the English. Disobedience is to be punished with death."

The London Post of March 4 says:

"It should not be forgotten, in considering the China question, that the Court of St. Petersburg is now closely allied with the Court of Pekin, and that the Russian Mission enjoys advantge at Pekin to which all European na-tions are equally entitled. M. Timkowski, who concluded a treaty with China, has long resided at Pekin, and it is said he has recently concluded another treaty, by which Russia obtains still larger privileges, and the grant of three thousand acres in Chusan, as a naval port.

The tea market again advanced in London on the 3d inst, and 1s. ½d. per pound has been paid for about 5,000 chests of common Congou.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post writes on Monday evening:

"The bases of a treaty between Persia and

Spanish Government deplores the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in blood, language, and reliion; but it hopes everybody will understand the obligation it is under to avenge the national

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. LATER FROM NICARASUA-EXPLOITS OF COL. TITUS, THE KANSAS RUFFIAN.

The steamship Tennessee arrived at New York last Sunday, bringing dates from Grey-town to the 7th inst., and Aspinwall to the 10th

Juan del Sur to escort Mrs. Dusenbury, was attacked on his return by a superior force of Costa Ricans, and driven into San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific.

Col. Lockridge has taken Serapiqui, and attempted Fort Castillo; the latter failed, from the cowardice of Col. Titus, who led the party. The enemy burned the village of Castillo, but still hold the fort.

Lockridge recovered one of the boats; another has been burned. He has his chief force er has been burned. He has his chief force now in Carlos Island, a short distance below Castillo; also a garrison at Serapiqui, com-

manded by Col. Anderson. Titus has left him, and gone to Rivas, by way of the Isthmus of Panama.
The U. S. ship Saratoga, and English armed

vessels Archer, Cossack, Victor, Intrepid, and Pioneer, were at San Juan when the Tennessee left. The Cyane was at Aspinwall.

The Panama Star has the following:

"Aspinwall, March 9.—The British steamer Clyde arrived here from Greytown at noon,

force, under Gen. Mora, who drove Titus from his position, with loss. On the 3d, the river steam-er Reserve returned to Punta Arenas, and was boarded by a British officer, with the usual offer of protection to any of the Nicaraguan army; upon which Titus abused the officer, who re-turned to his ship, and had Titus taken a pris-oner, and placed on heard the friggts Cosseel oner, and placed on board the frigate Cossack. "The Reserve was seized, and placed along-side the gun-boat Victor. A gun-boat was immediately despatched to inform Capt. Erskine, the commander of the squadron, at Pearl Key Lagoon, of the above. The following morning, immediately on its arrival, Titus and the steamer were released, by order of Captain Erskine.

The Peruvian war steamer Tumbes, from Huanchaco, with General Caravedo, and a voluntary force of about 200 men, arrived at Palta on the 16th of February; left next day for La Huaca, to recruit his men, previous to News had been received at Paita, that Gen.
Caravedo had taken possession of the city of
Picota, after six hours' hard fighting; loss of
killed and wounded very considerable on both

rived from Lambayeque for coals and provis-ions. She brought a report that General Vi-vanco had left Truxillo with all the forces, and

had taken up quarters at Lambayeque. ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON. The Boston Journal of the 18th inst. says:

For some time past, a colored man has been residing as a servant with a gentleman in business in this city, but residing in a neighboring

town.

A day or two since, some persons riding in the cars overheard some conversation which di-rected their attention towards this man, and they have been watching the movements in regard to him since.

They went to see the man; he admitted that

the ran away from Virginia some ten years since, and thought it impossible that any one would come after him at this late day. As he had a come after him at this late day. As he had a
good place, he declined to take the advice of
his friends to take a passage on the underground
railway, but requested them to keep him informed if there was any immediate danger.
Thus matters rested until this morning, when
his friends became convinced that an attempt
was to be made to arrest him, and sent a mes-

was to be made to arrest him, and sent a mes-senger to urge him to flee to a place of safety. The messenger had been gone out an hour, when the friends on the watch in the city, see-ing the danger increasing, started another ex-press out to hurry the black man away, and this one was followed immediately by another carriage, said to contain officers going out to arrest him.

The result is not yet known, though report says that the man has got clear, and is safe. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT .- On the

18th instant the Cabinet made the following appointments for Boston:

For Collector—Arthur W. Austin, vice Peaslee.
District Attorney—Charles L. Woodbury,

vice Hallett.

Marshal—Watson Freeman, re-appointed.

William Pierce has been appointed postmaster of Chicago, vice Cook, whose commission is GOVERNOR GEARY'S RESIGNATION.—The St.

Louis Democrat of March 17 publishes a statement relative to the affairs of Kansas, given by Governor Geary. From this document it

ment of a Slavery Constitution inevitable. THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA .-

Under date of March 7, the Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune reports: pondent of the New Orleans Picayuns reports:

The slave trade is quite active now, and vessels are almost daily despatched to the coast of Africa. The brig Miller, formerly of your city, sailed hence on the 4th. She cleared in this custom-house for Montevideo, but every-body saw her slave deck when she was being fitted up in Regla. We hear of landings all along the coast, and the fact is so notorious that every one begins to believe that certain parties, high in effice, not excluding foreigners, have lent themselves to the scheme, and are in actual passessing of nice sums for their comactual possession of nice sums for their com-plaisance. Brig. Lerrano, Governor of Trinidad,

in the last three months, for which he has been removed from office by Gen. Concha. writes on Monday evening:

"The bases of a treaty between Persia and England are nor yet signed. Hostilities are suspended, but there is no regular armistice. No representations have been or will be made at Teheran by the friendly Powers, until the bases of the treaty are signed."

A despatch from Paris, dated 3d instant, says that the treaty with Persia was signed there that day.

The Spanish Minister has adddressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European Courts, explaining the quarrel with Mexico. The expedition to concentrate at Havana will altogether consist of thirty vessels of war, and will have a numerous army on board. The MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE PLAINS .fantry, some time in the summer, when they too will move across over the route passed over

by them on their march from Oregon. SENSIBLE CRITICISM .- One sentence in the

the spiritual wants of the individual heart."

But, as the Boston Advertiser well observes, York last Sunday, bringing dates from Greytown to the 7th inst., and Aspinwall to the 10th inst.

If the officers of the church have no concern with the affairs of the State, except so far as the behaviour of particular individuals is concerned, the officers of the State have no concern with the affairs of the church, except so far as the behaviour of particular individuals is concerned, the officers of the Church, except so far as the behaviour of particular individuals is concerned. Hence it would seem to follow that attacked San Jorge twice without effect. Col. Caycee, who brought down the Rangers to San Juan del Sur to escort Mrs. Dusenbury, was attacked on his return by a superior force of Costa Ricans, and driven into San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific.

If the officers of the Church have no concerned the State, except so far as the behaviour of particular individuals is concerned. Hence it would seem to follow that advice to the officers of the church from the Governor, is equally out of place with advice to the officers of the State from clergymen.

A RIOTOUS LEGISLATION IN NEBRASKA.—The closing scenes of the Nebraska Legislature were leading to the church from the concerned. Hence it would seem to follow that advice to the officers of the State from clergymen.

A RIOTOUS LEGISLATION IN NEBRASKA.—The closing scenes of the Nebraska Legislature were leading in the pacific.

closing scenes of the Nebraska Legislature were exciting. The Governor vetoed six bank charters, because it was alleged that they were corruptly passed. A crowd of the indignant people pursued the members charged with corrup-tion into the office of the Territorial Secretary, to inflict personal chastisement. A member pulled out his revolver, and the Secretary drove the whole crowd into the street, when the mem-

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher preached on the 15th instant at the Westminster Chapel in South Brooklyn. He is over eighty-two years of age, and has not preached before in more than a year. In the afternoon he administered

forces, on condition that they would surrender next day at noon.

"One hour before the time specified, the messenger returned with a large Costa Rican

messenger returned with a large Costa Rican

To Bartlett's woodland. The jury, in consideration of his verdancy, we presume, only fined him \$50. But he excepted even to that. Reing the surrender of the surrender a poet and a philosopher too, we presume he thought he had a right to invade his neighbor's wood lot. And so the Supreme Court seem to think, for they have set aside the verdict, and ordered a new trial.

"Somerby for plaintiff; Train for defendant."

It is hardly fair that this should go the rounds of the press without some explanation.

Mr. Emerson is but a nominal party to the suit, the real defendants being the persons from whom he purchased the woodland

LATER FROM HAYTI.-We have received Haytien dates to February 28th. The chief event of importance seems to have been the celebration of the fite patronale of the Emperor, on the 15th. the Moniteur speaks in exalted terms of the celebration and describe manifestal than the seems of the celebration and described by the celebratic manifestal than the celebration and described by the celebratic manifestal celebratics. the 15th. the Moniteur speaks in exalted terms of the enthusiasm and devotion manifested by the populace on this occasion, and adds that "their Majesties seemed much affected by the expression of these sentiments of fidelity, which contribute so largely to the peace, order and permanency of the Empire. The city, palace, and public buildings, were decorated with annusual magnificence, and the populace lined in dense through all the avenue traversed by their Mai. throngs all the avenues traversed by their Maj-esties, whom they saluted with deafening ap-plause,"

The congratulatory addresses of the Marshals of the Empire, Grand Dukes, &c., &c., occupy about half the space of the official journal, and are singularly uniform in matter and style.

Mrs. Stowe.—The following in regard to Mrs. Stowe is an extract from a Paris letter of "Mrs. Stowe is an extract from a Paris letter of Feb. 20th, in the New York Times:

"Mrs. Stowe is yet in Paris. She liveg ra-tired in the Foubourg Poissonniere, and sees but little of Americans. She does this in order but little of Americans. She does this in order to devote her attention to the study of French. I learn that she is translating into English, with the view of publishing in the United States, L'Amour Gans le Mariage, (Love in Wedlock.) It is also said that she is preparing for the press a work on the poorer classes in Europe, a sort of Uncle Tom in white society. At the reception of M. Biot, at the French Academy a few days ago, Mrs. Stowe, who was present, had a grand success of curiosity, even Academy a few days ago, Mrs. Stowe, who was present, had a grand success of curiosity, even in that assemblage of the lions and the lionesses of the literary world. 'Dred' has not yet appeared in French. Hon. Mrs. Norton and the ladieg of Lord Eigin's family are among the few frequent visiters at the house of Mrs. Stowe in this city."

KANSAS FREE STATE CONVENTION .- St. Louis, March 23.—The Topeka correspondent of the Democratsays the Kansas Free State Convention, in session there, had under consideration a platform embraced in a series of resolutions, setting forth that the people of the Territory cannot participate in an election under the Constitutional Convention act, without compromising their rights as American citizens, and jeoparding the public peace; that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory, and urging Congress to grant the immediate admission of the Territory as a State into the Union under said Constitution. The resolutions also recommend an appeal to the ballot-box to settle the differences, and express a determination to abide by the principle of squatter sovereignty, as enunciated in the Kansas and Nebraska act. session there, had under consideration a plat

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—Harrisburg, March 23.—An exciting debate occurred to day in the State Senate, on the resolutions condemning the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. They were finally referred to a select committee. GOV. GEARY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESI-

THE FORMATION OF A STATE IN MINNESOTA.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 24, 1867. Flour, Howard Street - . \$5.87 @ 0.00 Flour, City Mills - . . 5.87 @ 6.00 Flour, Howard Street \$5.87 @ 0.00 Flour, City Mills 5.87 @ 6.00 Rye Flour 3.50 @ 3.75 Corn Meal 3.00 @ 3.25 Wheat, white 1.46 @ 1.50 Wheat, white 59 @ 60 Corn, white 59 @ 60 Gorn, yellow 60 @ 64 Rye, Pennsylvania 76 @ 78 Rye, Virginia 72 @ 00 Oats, Maryland and Virginia 40 @ 45 Oats, Pennsylvania 45 @ 47 Clover Seed 8.37 @ 9.00 Fimothy Seed 3.50 @ 3.75 Hay, Timothy - - - - 15.00 @20.00 Wool, Fleece, common . . . Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino . . . is reported to have realized over \$200,000 with-

Butter, Western, in kegs Butter, Roll

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE WARKET.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 21, 1657. Flour, State brands - - - \$5.75 @ 6.00 Flour, State brands, extra - 6.00 @ 6.25 Flour, State brands, extra - 6.00 (a) 6.25 Flour, Western - 6.60 (a) 6.75 Flour, Southern - 6.25 (a) 6.60 (b) 5.12 Corn Meal - 3.25 (a) 3.30 Wheat, white - 1.65 (a) 1.67 Wheat, red - 1.55 (a) 0.00 Corn Meal - 1.55 (a) 0.00 Corn Meat - 1.55 (a) 0.00 Cor Corn, white - - - 67 @ Gron, yellow - - - 88 @ Goats - - - 51 @ the spiritual wants of the individual heart."

But, as the Boston Advertiser well observes, if the officers of the church have no concern with the affairs of the State, except so far as the behaviour of particular individuals is concerned, the officers of the State have no concern with the affairs of the church, except so Butter, Western 17 @ 22 Butter, State 20 @ 24

> Wool, Fleece, foliation - - - - 36 (a - 52 - 152 THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, AS FAR AS ELECTED. THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.)

THE SENATE—(SLAY-TO-BERT SENATE)

Term expires.

ALBAMA.
Clement C. Clay, jr. - 1859
Benjamin Fitzpatrick - 1861
ARKANSAS.
William K. Sebastian - 1859
Robert W. Johnson - 1861
CONNECTICUT.

T. Polk
NEW HAMPSHI CONNECTICUT.

Lafayette S. Foster - 1861
James Dizon - 1863
CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

T. Polk
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
John P. Hale
James Bell -

The Panama Star has the following:

"Aspinivall, March 9.—The British steamer Clyde arrived here from Greytown at noon, with 22 deserters.

"Col. Lockridge has garrisoned Greytown. On the 18th, Col. Titus held a parley with the Costa Ricans at Castillo, and permitted a messenger to pass through his lines from their forces, on condition that they would surrender next day at noon.

"One hour before the time specified the lines of the communion.

"A POET IN THE LAW.—The Bunker Hill Aurora reports, among the cases decided at the late session of the Supreme Court in Middlesex county, the appeal of Ralph Waldo Emerson, from the verdict of an inferior court. We copy the statement of the case:

"Charles Bartlett vs. R. W. Emerson. Mr. Emerson on condition that they would surrender on Bartlett's woodland. The jury, in consideration of his verdancy, we presume, only fined the late of the lat - 1859 RHODE - 1861 Philip Allen J. F. Simmons - SOUTH CAROL Geo. W. Jones James Harlan - 1859 - 1861

- 1859 TENNE - 1861 A Democrat John Bell* -- 1859 Sam. Houston* Thomas J. Rusk VERMO MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce
Anthony Kennedy* - 1861 WISCONSIN - 1863 Charles Durkee -J. R. Doolittle

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES. Democrats, (in Roman)
Republicans, (in Habits)

* Know Nothings Total members - - 62 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two hundred and thirty-four members. ARKANSAS.

1. A. B. Greenwood.*

2. Ed. A. Warren.

DELAWARE.

1. William G. Whiteley. FLORIDA. 1. George S. Hawkins.

| ILLINOIS. | 1. E. B. Washburn.*† | 6. Thos. L. Harris.* | 7. Jas. C. Allen.* | 3. Owen Lovejoy.† | 8. Robert Smith. | 4. William Kellogg.† | 9. S. S. Marshall.* | 5. Isaac N. Morris. INDIANA 1. James Lockhart.
2. Wm. H. English.*
3. James Hughes.
4. James B. Foley.
5. David Kilgore.†
10. Sam. Brenton.*
11. John U. Pettit.* 6. James M. Grigg. 1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis. MAINE, 1. John M. Wood.*† 4. F. H. Morse.† 2. Chas. J. Gitman.† 5. I. Washburn, jr. 3. N. Abbott.† 6. S. C. Foster.†

N. Abbott.,

Massachusetts.

Robert B. Hall.*†

7. N. P. Banks.*†

Jas. Ruffluton.*†

8. C. L. Knapp.*†

W. S. Damrell.*†

9. Eli Thayer.† 2. Jas. Ruffluton.*†
3. W. S. Damrell.*† 10, C. C. Chaffee,*+ 4. L. B. Comins. *† 5. A. Burlingame.*† 11. Henry L. Dawes
6. Timothy Davis.*† MICHIGAN. I. W. A. Howard.*† 3. D. Walbridge.*† 2. Henry Waldron.*† 4. D. C. Leach.† MISSOURI. 1. F. P. Blair, jr.† 5. S. H. Woodson.‡
2. — Anderson.‡ 6. John S. Phelps.*
3. Jas, S. Green. 7. Sam. Caruthers.* 4. - Craig. 1 NEW JERSEY.

1. I. D. Clawson.*†

2. G. R. Robbins.*†

3. G. B. Adrian,

NEW YORK.

18. C. B. Cochrane.

19. Oliver A. Morse.† 20. O. B. Matteson.*

 John A. Searing.
 George Taylor.
 Dan. E. Sickles.
 John Kelly.*
 Wm. B. Maclay. 21. H. Bennett.*† 22. H. C. Goodwin. 6. John Cochrane. 7. Elijah Ward. 23. Chas. B. Hoard.† 24. A. P. Granger.* 8. Horace F. Clark. 9. John B. Haskin. 25. Ed. B. Morgan. 26. E. B. Pottle.† 27. J. M. Parker.*† A. L. Murray.*†
 Wm. F. Russell. 12. John Thompson.t 29. S. G. Andrews. 30. J. W. Sherman.† 31. S. M. Burroughs.

1. John A. Searing.

DENT.—On the 23d inst., Gov. Geary, having notified the President of his arrival, was invited to call at the White House; which he did, and was there introduced by the President to the Cabinet, and had with them a long conversation on the affairs in Kansas.

13. Ab. B. Olin.†

14. Erastus Corning.

15. Edward Dodd.*†

16. Geo. W. Palmer.†

17. F. E. Spinner.*† 16. Geo. W. Palmer. + 33. R. E. Fenton. + THE FORMATION OF A STATE IN MINNESOTA, Gov. Gorman, of Minnesota, has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Leg. islature on April 27th, for the purpose of making the necessary laws to enable the people to form a State Constitution; also, for the purpose of disposing of lands granted at the last session of Congress in aid of railroads in the Territory.

11. V. B. Horton. *† 1. G. H. Pendleton. 12. Samuel S. Cox.
13. John Sherman.*
14. Philemon Bliss. 2. W. S. Grovesbeck. 3. I. D. Campbell.*† 16. O. B. Thompson.
17. Wm. Lawrence.
18. Benj. Leiter.*†
19. Edward Wade.*† 6. J. R. Cockerel. 7. Aaron Harlan.*†

PENNSYLVANIA 14. G. A. Grow.*†
15. Alison White.
16. John J. Abel.
17. Wilson Reilly. 3. James Landy. 4. H. M. Phillips. 5. Owen Jones.6. John Hickman.* 19. John Covode.*†
20. Wm. Montgomen 7. Henry Chapman.
8. J. G. Jones.*
9. A. E. Roberts.*†
10. J. C. Kunkel.*† 21. David Ritchie.*†
22. S. A. Purviance.*†
23. Wm. Stewart.†
24. J. L. Gillis. 11. Wm. L. Dewart. 24. J. L. Gillis. 12. J. C. Montgomery. 25. John Dick.*† 13. Wm. H. Dimmick. 50UTH CAROLINA.

1. John McQueen.* 4. P. S

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CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE. own favor. The true question is, not what either of the parties may be allowed to do, but whether this court will affirm or reverse a judgment of the Circuit Court on the merits, when it appears on the record, by a plea to the juris-diction, that it is a case to which the judicial power of the United States does extend. The course of the court is, where no motion is made by either party, on its own motion to reverse such a judgment for want of jurisdiction, not such a judgment for want of jurisdiction, not only in cases where it is shown, negatively, by the record, that jurisdiction does not exist, but even where it does not appear, affirmatively, that it does exist. (Pequignot vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 16 How., 104.) It acts upon the principle that the judicial power of the United States must not be exerted in a case to which it does not extend, even if both parties desire to have it exerted. (Cutter vs. Rae, 7 How., 729.) I consider, therefore, that when there was a plea to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in a case brought here by of the Circuit Court in a case brought here by a writ of error, the first duty of this court is, sua sponts, if not moved to it by either party, to examine the sufficiency of that plea; and thus to take care that neither the Circuit Court nor this court shall use the judicial power of the United States in a case to which the Constitution and laws of the United States have not extended that nower.

not extended that power.

I proceed, therefore, to examine the plea to the jurisdiction. I do not perceive any sound reason why it is not to be judged by the rules of the common law applicable to such pleas. It is true, where the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court depends on the citizenship of the parties, it is incumben on the citizenship of the parties, it is incumbent on the plaintiff to allege on the record the ne-cessary citizenship; but when he has done so, the defendant must interpose a plea in abate-ment, the allegations whereof show that the court

ment, the allegations whereof show that the court has not jurisdiction; and it is incumbent on him to prove the truth of his plea.

In Sheppard vs. Graves, (14 How., 27,) the rules on this subject are thus stated in the opinion of the court: "That although in the courts of the United States it is necessary to set forth the grounds of their cognizance as courts of limited jurisdiction, yet wherever jurisdiction shall be averred in the pleadings, in conformity with the laws creating those courts, it must be taken, prima facte, as existing; and it must be taken, prima facie, as existing; and it is incumbent on him who would impeach that jurisdiction, for causes dehors the pleading, to allege and prove such causes; that the ne-cessity for the allegation, and the burden of sustaining it by proof, both rest upon the party taking the exception." These positions are sustained by the authorities there cited, as well s by Wickliffe vs. Owings, (17 How., 47.)

When, therefore, as in this case, the necessa ry averments as to citizenship are made on the record, and jurisdiction is assumed to exist, and t comes, by a plea to the jurisdic tion, to displace that presumption, he occupies, in my judgment, precisely the position described in Bacon Ab., Abatement: "Abatement, in the general acceptation of the word, signifies a plea, put in by the defendant, in which he shows cause to the court why he should not be im-This being, then, a plea in abatement to the

jurisdiction of the court, I must judge of its sufficiency by those rules of the common law plicable to such pleas.
The plea was as follows: "And the said John

F. A. Sandford, in his own proper person, comes and says that this court ought not to have or take further cognizance of the action aforesaid, because he says that said cause of action, and each and every of them, (if any such have accrued to the said Dred Scott,) ac-crued to the said Dred Scott out of the juris-diction of this court, and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Missouri, for that, to wit: The said plaintiff, Dred Scott, is not a citizen of the State of Missouri. negro of African descent: his ancestors were o country and sold as negro slaves; and this the said Sandford is ready to verify. Wherefore, he prays judgment whether this court can or will take further cognizance of the action afore.

The plaintiff demurred, and the judgment of

I cannot treat this plea as a general traverse of the citizenship alleged by the plaintiff. Indeed, if it were so treated, the play was clearly not to the country, as a general traverse should. And though this defect, in a plea in bar, must be pointed out by a special demurrer, it is never necessary to demur specially to a plea in abate ment; all matters, though of form only, may be taken advantage of, upon a general demurrer to such a plea. (Chitty Pl., 465.)

The truth is, that, though not drawn with the utmost technical accuracy, it is a special traverse of the plaintiff's allegation of citizenship, and was a suitable and proper mode of travers under the circumstances. By reference to M erse, contained in his excellent analysis of pleadings, (Steph. on Pl., 176,) it will be seen how precisely this plea meets one of his descentions. No doubt the traversed, by a common or general traverse, the plaintiff's allegation that he was a citizen of the State of Missouri, concluding to the country. The issue thus presented being joined, would have involved matter of law, on which the jury must have passed, under the direction of the court. But, by traversing the plaintiff's citizenship especially, that is, averring those facts on which the defendant relied, to show that in point of law the plaintiff was not a citi-

In ejectment, the defendant pleaded a sur

render of a copyhold by the hand of Fosset, the steward. The plaintiff replied, that Fosset was not steward. The court held this no issue, for not steward. The court held this no issue, for it traversed the surrender only argumentatively. (Cro. Elis., 260.) In these cases, and many others reported in the books, the inferences from the facts stated were irresistible. But the court held they did not, when demurred to, amount to such inferable facts. In the case at bar, the inference that the defendant was a slave at the time of action brought, even if it can be made at all, from the fact that his parents were slaves, is certainly not a necessary can be made at all, from the fact that his parents were slaves, is certainly not a necessary inference. This case, therefore, is like that of Digby vs. Alexander, (8 Bing., 116.) In that case, the defendant pleaded many facts strongly tending to show that he was once Earl of Stirling; but as there was no positive allegation that he was so at the time of action brought,

and as every fact averred might be true, and yet the defendant not have been Earl of Stirling at the time of action brought, the plea was held A lawful seizin of land is presumed to con tinue. But if, in an action of trespass quare clausum, the defendant were to plead that he was lawfully seized of the locus in quo, one month before the time of the alleged tresps month before the time of the alleged trespass I should have no doubt it would be a bad plea (See Mollan vs. Torrance, 9 Whea., 537.) So

(See Mollan vs. Torrance, 9 Whea., 537.) So if a plea to the jurisdiction, instead of alleging that the plaintiff was a citizen of the same State as the defendant, were to allege that the plaintiff's ancestors were citizens of that State, I think the plea could not be supported. My judgment would be, as it is in this case, that if the defendant meant to aver a particular substantive fact, as existing at the time of action brought, he must do it directly and explicitly, and not by way of inference from certain other averments, which are quite consistent with the contrary hypothesis. I cannot, therefore, treat this plea as containing an averment that the plaintiff himself was a slave at the time of action brought; and the inquiry recurs, whether the facts that he is of African descent, and that his parents were once slaves, are necessarily inconsistent with his own citizenship in the State of Missouri, within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

In Gassies vs. Ballon, (6 Pet., 761,) the de fendant was described on the record as a natu-ralized citizen of the United States, residing in Louisiana. The court held this equivalent t an averment that the defendant was a citizen of Louisiana; because a citizen of the United States, residing in any State of the Union, is States, resuming in any State of the Union, is, for purposes of jurisdiction, a citizen of that State. Now, the plea to the jurisdiction in this case does not controvert the fact that the plaintiff resided in Missouri at the date of the writ. If he did then reside there, and was also a citi zen of the United States, no provisions con-tained in the Constitution or laws of Missouri can deprive the plaintiff of his right to sue citzens of States other than Missouri, in the courts

of the United States.
So that, under the allegations contained i this plea, and admitted by the demurrer, the question is, whether any person of African descent, whose ancestors were sold as slaves in the United States, can be a citizen of the United States. If any such person can be a citizen this plaintiff has the right to the judgment o the court that he is so, for no cause is shown by the plea why he is not so, except his descen and the slavery of his ancestors.

The first section of the second article of the

Constitution uses the language, "a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution;" and one mode of approach ing this question is, to inquire who were citizens of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.
Citizens of the United States at the time of

the adoption of the Constitution can have been no other than citizens of the United States under the Confederation. By the Articles of Confederation, a Government was organized, the style whereof was, "The United States of America." This Government was in existence when the Constitution was framed and proposed adoption, and was to be superse new Government of the United States of Amer therefore, the Constitution speaks of citizenshi of the United States, existing at the time of th adoption of the Constitution, it must necessaril refer to citizenship under the Governmen which existed prior to and at the time of such

adoption.
Without going into any question concerning the powers of the Confederation to govern the territory of the United States out of the limits of the States, and consequently to sustain the relation of Government and citizen in respect to the inhabitants of such territory, it may safely b said that the citizens of the several States were citizens of the United States under the Confedcitizens of the United States under the Confederation. That Government was simply a confederacy of the several States, possessing a few defined powers over subjects of general concern, each State retaining every power, jurisdiction, and right, not expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. And no power was thus delegated to the Government of the Confederation to account of citizen. Confederation, to act on any question of citizen ship, or to make any rules ship, or to make any rules in respect thereto. The whole matter was left to stand upon the

of a similar character."

An argument from speculative premises, however well chosen, that the then state of opinion in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was shall or shall not be citizens of the United States, of this article to confer the privileges and immunities of citizens in all the States upon persons not citizens of the United States. And if people who were born on that soil, and that they were not, by the Constitution of 1780 of that State, admitted to the condition of citizens, that State, admitted to the condition of citizens, would be received with surprise by the people of that State, who know their own political history. It is true, beyond all controversy, that persons of color, descended from African slaves, were by that Constitution made citizens of the State; and such of them as have had the necessary qualifications have held and exercised the elective franchise, as citizens, from that time to the present (See Com. vs. Aves, 18 Pick. R.)
The Constitution of New Hampshre confe

red the elective franchise upon "every in-habitant of the State having the necessary qualifications," of which color or descent was The Constitution of New York gave the right to vote to "every male inhabitant who shall have resided," &c., making no discrimination between free colored persons and others.

That of New Jersey, to "all inhabitants of this colony of full age, who are worth £50 proc-

In a colony of full age, who are worth 250 proc-lamation money, clear estate."

New York, by its Constitution of 1820, re-quired colored persons to have some qualifica-tions as prerequisites for voting, which white persons need not possess. And New Jersey, by its present Constitution, restricts the right to vote to white male citizens. But these changes can have no other effect upon the present inquiry, except to show, what indeed present inquiry, except to show, what indeed is indisputable, that before they were made, no such restrictions existed; and colored, in common with white persons, were not only citizens of those States, but entitled to the elective franchise on the same qualifications as white persons; as they now are in New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

I shall not enter into an examination of the

existing opinions of that period respecting the African race, nor into any discussion concern-African race, nor into any discussion concerning the meaning of those who asserted, in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. My own opinion is, that a calm comparison of these assertions of universal abstract truths, and of their own individual opinions and acts, would not leave these men under any reproach of inconsistency; that the great truths they asserted on that solemn occasion, they were ready and anxious to make effectual wherever a necessary regard to circumstances, which no statesman can disrepard without producing statesman can disregard without producin more evil than good, would allow, and that would not be just to them, nor true in itself, to allege that they then intended to say that the Creator of all men had endowed the white race, exclusively, with the great natural rights which the Declaration of Independence asserts. But this is not the place to vindicate their memory. As I conceive, we should deal here, not with such disputes, if there can be a dispute concerning this subject, but with those substantial facts evinced by the written Constitutions of States, and by the notorious practice under them. And App., 253, 259.) they show, in a manner which no argument can obscure, that in some of the original thirteen States, free colored persons, before and at the time of the formation ot the Constitution, were

citizens of those States.

The fourth of the fundamental articles of the Confederation was as follows: "The free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vaga-bonds, and fugitives from justice, excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States. The fact that free persons of color were citizens of some of the several States, and the con-

after the word "free" and before the word "i after the word "free" and before the word "in-habitants," the word "white," so that the priv-ileges and immunities of general citizenship would be secured only to white persons. Two States voted for the amendment, eight States against it, and the vote of one State was divi-ded. The language of the article stood unchanged, and both by its terms of inclusion, "free inhabitants," and the strong implication from its terms of exclusion, "paupers, vagabond and fugitives from justice," who alone were ex-cepted, it is clear, that under the Confederation and at the time of the adoption of the Constitu-tion, free colored persons, of African descent might be, and, by reason of their being inhabit

ileges and immunities of general citizenship of the United States.

Did the Constitution of the United States deprive them or their descendants of citizenship
That Constitution was ordained and establish ed by the people of the United States, through a the action, in each State, of those persons who were qualified by its laws to act thereon in behalf of themselves, and all other citizens of that State. In some of the States, as we have seen, colored persons were among those qualified by law to act on this subject. These colored persons were not only included in the body of "the people of the United States," by whom the Constitution was ordained and established, but in at least five of the States they had the power to act, and doubtless did act, by their

ants of certain States, were entitled to the priv

in effect, whether the Constitution has empowered Congress to create privileged classes within the States, who alone can be entitled to the franchises and powers of citizenship of the United States. If it be admitted that the Control of the clerk is one of the chiefe silent concerning it. And the necessary conse-quence is, that the Federal Government may select classes of persons within the several States, who alone can be entitled to the political privileges of citizenship of the United

If this power exists, what persons born within the States may be President or Vice President of the United States, or members of either House of Congress, or hold any office, or enjoy any privilege, whereof citizenship of the Uni-ted States is a necessary qualification, must de-pend solely on the will of Congress. By virtue of it, though Congress can grant no title of nobility, they may create an oligarchy, in whose hands would be concentrated the entire power of the Federal Government. It is a substantive power, distinct in its nature from all others; capable of affecting not only the relations of the States to the General Government, but of controlling the political condition of the People of the United States. Certainly we ought to find this power granted by the Co tution, at least by some necessary inference before we can say it does not remain to the States or the People. I proceed, therefore, to examine all the provisions of the Constitution which may have some bearing on this subject.

Among the powers expressly granted to Congress is "the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." It is not doubted that this of the disabilities consequent on foreign birth.

To hold that it extends further than this, would do violence to the meaning of the term naturalization, fixed in the common law, (Co. Lit., 8 a, 129 a; 2 Ves., sen., 286; 2 Bl. Com., 293, n.) and in the minds of those who concurred in framing and adopting the Constitution. It was in this sense of conferring on an alien and his igent the rights and proper of a patient bern that the Constitution was considered in the rights and proper of a patient bern that the Constitution was a selectors, under the Constitution, depends on their citizenship in the several States. Add to

whether all free persons, born on the soil of may be citizens of each State, respectively, are thereby citizens of the United States. The

last of these alternatives, in my judgment, con-

tains the truth.
Undoubtedly, as has already been said, it is a out with powers unimpaired, except so far as they were granted by the people to the Natio

Among the powers unquestionably possessed y the several States, was that of determining hat persons should and what persons should not be citizens. It was practicable to confer on the Government of the Union this entire or the purpose now in view, be divided into three parts. First, the power to remove the disabilities of alienage, either by special acts in reference to each individual case, or by establishing a rule of naturalization, to be adminished by the courts. Second, determining what persons should enjoy the privileges of citizenship in respect to the internal affairs of the several States. Third, what native-born citizens should be citizens of the

The first-named power, that of establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, was granted; and here the grant, according to its terms,

under this rule are collected. In trover, for an indenture whereby A granted a manor, it is no plea that A did not grant the manor, for it does not answer the declaration except by argument. (Yelv., 223.)

So in treepass for taking and carrying away the plaintiff never had any goods. The court defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, add) the plaintiff never had any goods. The court defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, add) the principle involved, and was felt to be one of great importance in principle. It was considered with an anxiety and care worthy of the principle involved, and which give it a controlling influence and authority on all questions of a similar character."

An argument from speculative premises, however all states, who the plaintiff never had any goods. The court defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty, but it is no plea." (Dyer, defendant is not guilty in the case was such, the constitution or laws of the United States. They are to be citizens of the united States. They are to be citizens of the united States. They are to be citizens of the united States. They are to be citizens of the United States. They are to be citizens of the United States. They are to be citiz

as citizens of each State.

But, further: though, as I shall presently more fully state, I do not think the enjoyment United States. If it be admitted that the Constitution has enabled Congress to declare what free persons, born within the several States, shall be citizens of the United States, it must at the same time be admitted that it is an unlimited power. If this subject is within the control of Congress, it must depend wholly on its discretion. For, certainly, no limits of that discretion can be found in the Constitution, which is wholly silent concerning; it and the precessors conserved in the constitution of the chiefest attributes of citizenship under the American Constitution, and the just and constitutional possession of the right is decisive evidence of citizenship. The provisions made by a Constitution on this subject must therefore be looked to as bearing directly on the question what persons are citizens under that Constitution? and as being decisive to this extent, that all such persons are recommended by the Constitution to the constitution of the chiefest attributes of citizenship under the American Constitution, and the just and constitutional possession of the right is decisive evidence of citizenship. The provisions made by a Constitution on this subject must therefore be looked to as bearing directly on the question what persons are citizens under that Constitution of the right is decisive evidence of citizenship. persons as are allowed by the Constitution to exercise the elective franchise, and thus to participate in the Government of the United States, must be deemed citizens of the United States. Here, again, the consideration presses itself upon us, that if there was designed to be a particular class of native-born persons within the States, deriving their citizenship from the Constitution and laws of the United States, they should at least have been referred to as those by whom the President and the House of Rer sentatives were to be elected, and to whom they should be responsible. Instead of that, we again find this subject referred to the laws of the several States. The electors of President are to be appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State may direct, and the qualifications of electors of members of the House of Represent atives shall be the same as for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legisla-

Laying aside, then, the case of aliens, con-

cerning which the Constitution of the United States has provided, and confining our view to free persons born within the several States, we find that the Constitution has recognised the general principle of public law, that allegiance and citizenship depend on the place of birth; that it has not attempted, practically, to apply this principle by designating the particular classes of persons who should or should not come under it; that when we turn to the Constitution for an answer to the question what stitution for an answer to the question, what free persons, born within the several States, the only answer we can receive from any of its exframing and adopting the Constitution. It was in this sense of conferring on an alien and his issue the rights and power of a native-born citizen, that it was employed in the Declaration of Independence. It was in this sense it was expounded in the Federalist, (No. 42,) has been understood by Congress, by the Judiciary, (2 Whea., 259, 269; 3 Wash. R., 313, 322; 12 Whea., 277.) and by commentators on the Constitution, (3 Story's Com. on Con., 1, 3; Rawle on Con., 84, 88; 1 Tucker's Bl. Com., App., 253, 259.)

It appears, then, that the only power expressly granted to Congress to legislate concerning citizenship, is confined to the removal of the disabilities of foreign birth.

Whether there be anything in the Constitution, depends on their citizenship in the several States. Add to their citizenship in the several States, and their citizenship in the several States. Add to their citizenship in the several States, who their citizenship in the several States, and their citizenship in the several States. Add to their citizenship in the constitution, depends on their citizenship in the several States. Add to their citizenship in the constitution was ordained by the citizens of the Education of the Constitution of the Constitution, the present general states and their citizenship in the constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution, to be made; that each of the many dependence of decided superiority. None of the United States at the time of the doption of the United States at the time of the doption of the United States at the time of the doption of the United States, and there is all that need be said concerning its superiority and their citizenship heavily for whom any citizens of the United States, "for whom any conditions of Rawle on Con., 62, 63, 259.)

App., 253, 259.)

It appears, then, that the only power expressly granted to Congress to legislate concerning citizenship, is confined to the removal of the disabilities of foreign birth.

Whether there be anything in the Constitution from which a broader power may be implied, will best be seen when we come to explicitly appears, then, that the only power expression is conferred on the Government of the Union to discriminate between them, or to disfranchise any of them—the necessary conclusion is, that those persons born within the several States, who, by force of their respective Constitutions and laws, are citizens of the States, are thereby citizens of the United

It may be proper here to notice some suppos ed objections to this view of the subject.

It has been often asserted that the Constitution was made exclusively by and for the white race. It has already been shown that in five of sequence that this fourth article of persons the privileges and immunities of general citizenship, were not only known to those who framed and adopted those articles, but the evidence is decisive, that the fourth article was intended to have that effect, and that more redistricted language, which would have excluded such persons, was deliberately and purposely of the articles of such persons, was deliberately and purposely that though the Constitution was to form a Government, and under it the United States of America were to be one united sovereign nation, to which loyalty and obedience on the one side, and from which protection and privileges dained and established by the people of the United States, for themselves and their posterity. And as free colored persons were then citithe thirteen original States, colored persons then possessed the elective franchise, and were zens of five States, and so in every sense part of the people of the United States, they were among those for whom and whose posterity the Constitution was ordained and established.

Constitution was ordained and established.

Again, it has been objected, that if the Conful power to determine who of their inhabitants shall be citizens of the United States, the States may make aliens citizens.

The answer is obvious. The Constitution has left to the States the determination what persons, born within their respective limits, shall acquire by birth citizenship of the United States; it has not left to them any power to prescribe any rule for the removal of the disa-bilities of alienage. This power is exclusively in Congress.

It has been further objected, that if free col-

ored persons, born within a particular State, and made citizens of that State by its Constitution and laws, are thereby made citizens of the the fourth article of the Constitution, such per sons would be entitled to all the privileges and

And the second plane of th

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. States? Before examining the various provisions of the Constitution which may relate to this question, it is important to consider for a moment the substantial nature of this inquiry. It is, is in the constitution which constitution which may relate to this question, it is important to consider for a moment the substantial nature of this inquiry. It is, is intended to secure these rights only to citizens of the United States, how has the Constitution here described such persons? Simply pages. It contains—

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" Only em By fiery er And light "I will not sit of the doctrine of Haven't I told yo books were killin in them! and yo east wind. You the saints—no—i But he did sit that gray-haired, jointed man, who orefinger at Mis forenoon, when I into my usual se chair. Miss Mic laid her hand up continued to poin and said somethi

"Umph! So bantam like an es wise father ever s a foo!, have kept have manslaughte conscience. Doe that increaseth kr " Certainly, my ways taught me, t must be tested by who have gone be words myself. Ber ly, " death will no ile time goes so The bright twin

"Whose can le

ows!" repeated

and there was a l

eyes, that seemed

as he went on-

softened into a fo vet it did not affect ooth were harsh a open book from th over a slip of pape "What's all th the Equinoxes; perfectly distinct, plendid phenome ed on his face, it Michal smiled answered-"Yes, indeed;

it, and improve th

or more than an

"You did-yo cough!"
"Yes; you kno I wish m when did a wome want' and 'I wi night air, to look to have looked at Michal took no tion, but said, qui over what you told house's fainting in nessing the last truthe most natural to be as sublime to g medring will, at mighty plans of Go grows wiser as it g ove and more at God's secrets, and almost takes away

beams, if he would strong—I will!

Now, the look of each and softened, that worn face—but the could not the could could see the effort muscles of his scre voice, the intense "Perhaps so; hone sunbeam, while are all alike, sees eful and difficult to "Because it is s reasure, than to go besides, the strengt would give him mo to grasp the more I if it seems the task if it seems the task reach that point face with the great secrets! Surely, approximate towar to make one effort, gardless of the wis experience around.

experience around difficult and for, or all at once."

She again wore starry light was we starry light was we there, with erect he I felt vexed that t iron muscled face as it iron muscled face in iron muscled face in it is beyond iron when the seeming! yearsh, be fars change unknow economy of Nature, a perfect realization. It will not be it murmured the gue her hand, and seem in spirit before her.

"Perhaps not—I am not the less of